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(54) **SPECTRAL ANALYSIS SYSTEM FOR CAPTURING A SPECTRUM**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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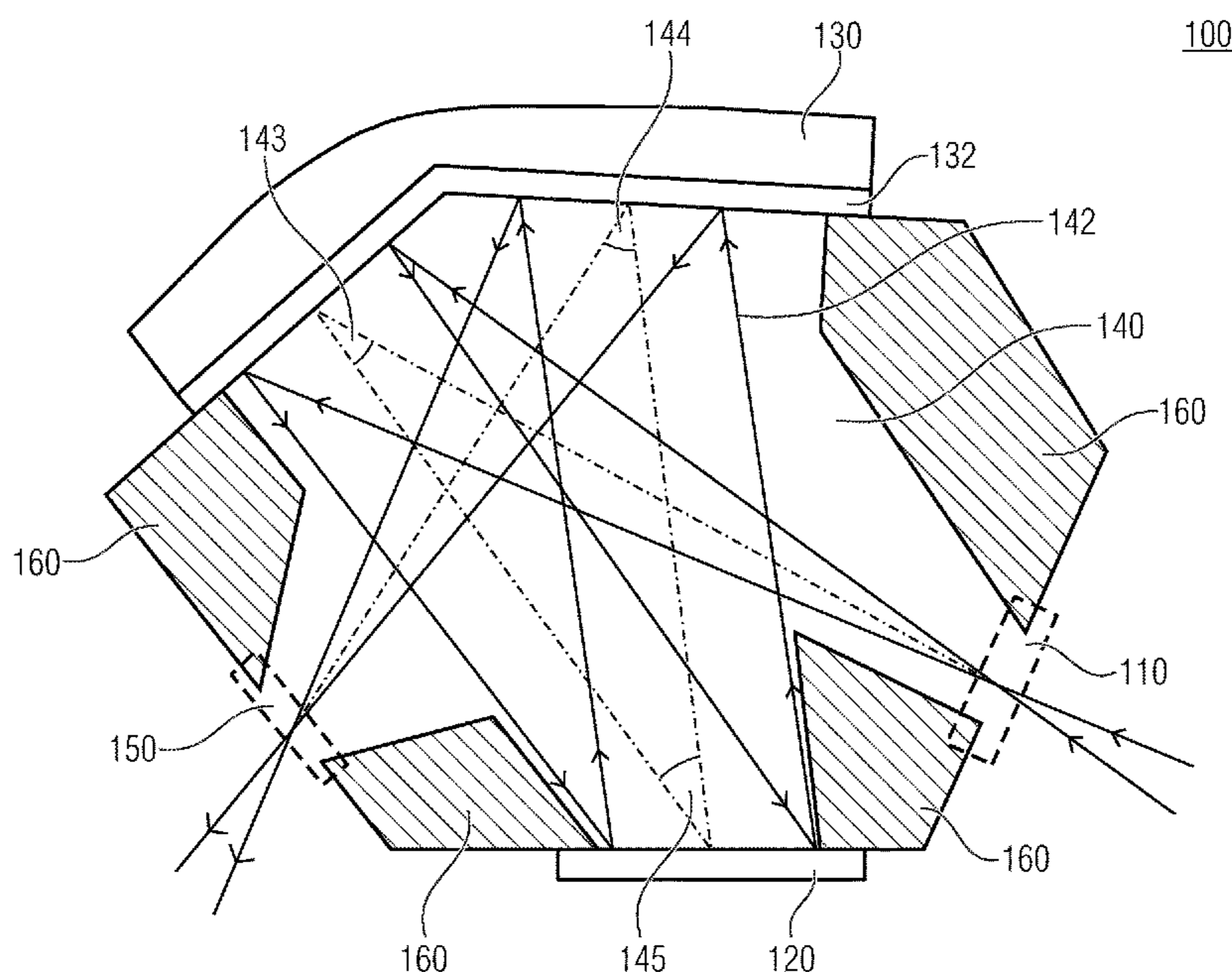
Spectral analysis system for capturing a spectrum including an inlet opening, a dispersive optical element and reflecting imaging optics having at least one optical functional element defining an optical path from the inlet opening across the dispersive optical element onto an outlet opening and/or detector area of the spectral analysis system and a carrier member defining a flat optical path volume with at least one lateral opening. The dispersive optical element is configured in a stationary manner. At least one of the inlet opening, the outlet opening and/or detector area, the at least one optical functional element and the dispersive optical element are integrated in at least one member. The at least one member is mounted on the carrier member at the at least one lateral opening, such that the optical path largely runs transversely to a thickness direction of the optical path volume.

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G01J 3/02 (2006.01)
(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G01J 3/28** (2013.01); **G01J 3/021** (2013.01); **G01J 3/2803** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC .. G01J 3/28; G01J 3/2803; G01J 3/021; G01J 3/26; G01J 3/02; G01J 3/18; G01J 3/44; G01N 21/61; G01N 21/03
See application file for complete search history.

21 Claims, 22 Drawing Sheets



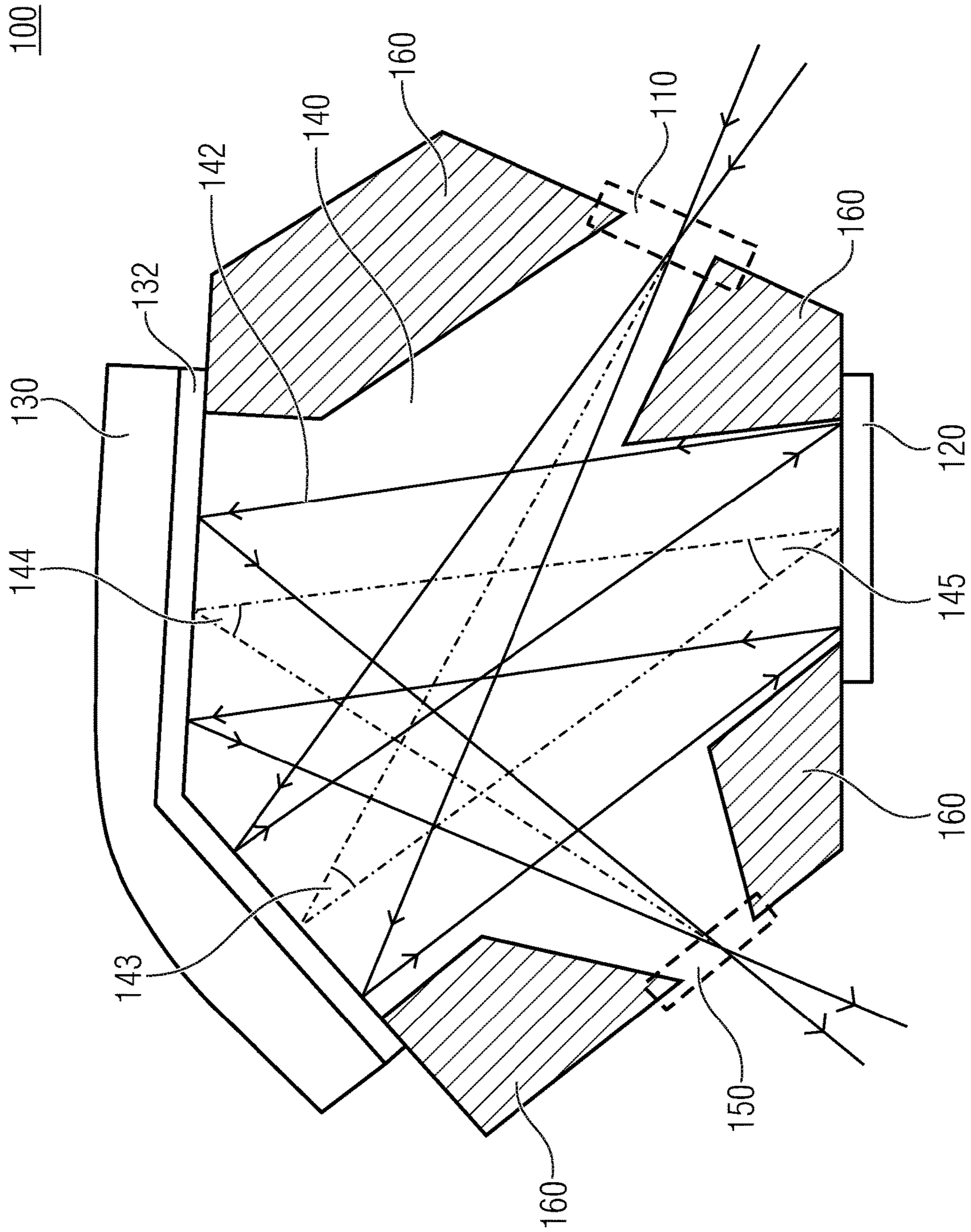


Fig. 1

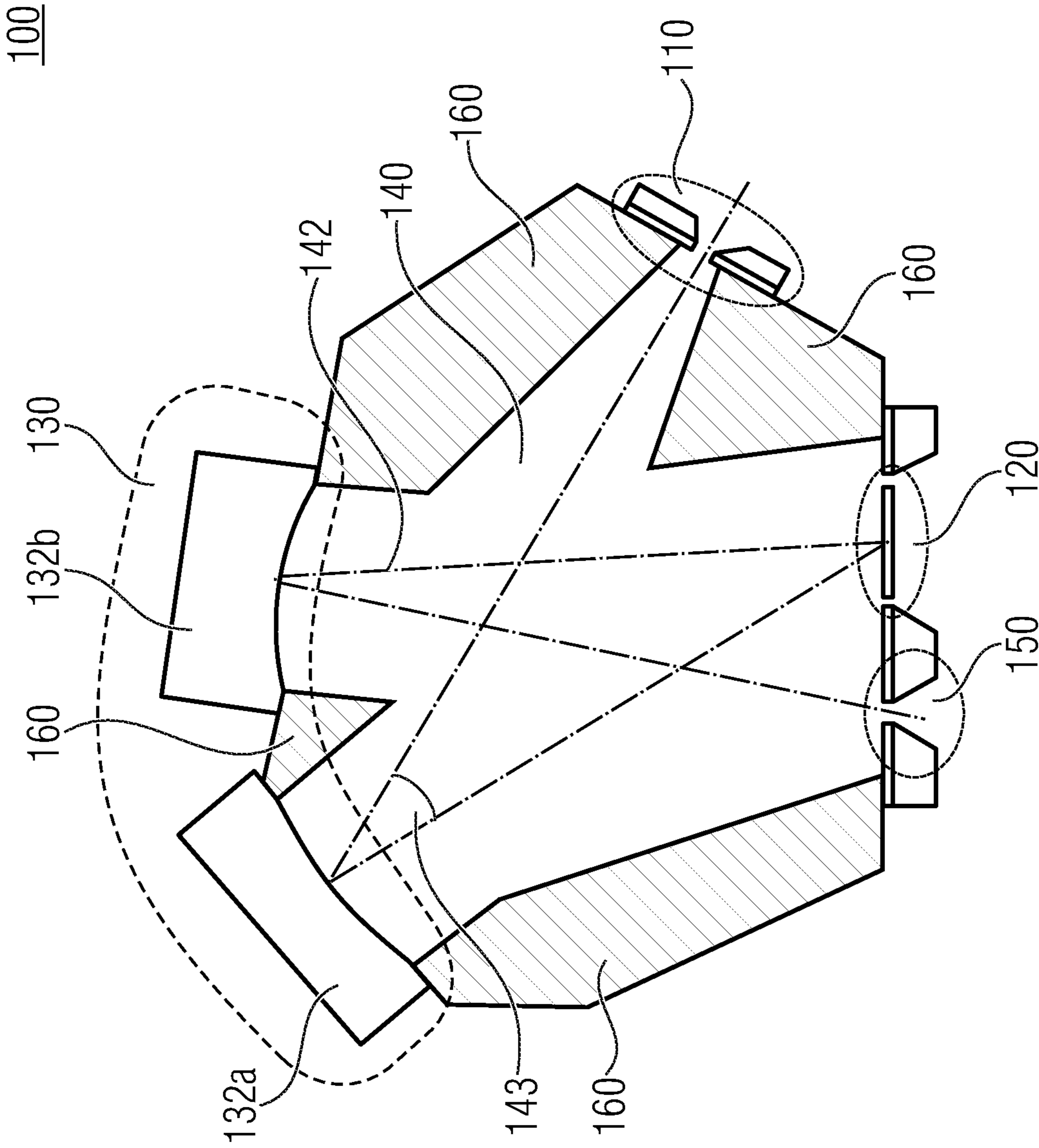


Fig. 2

120

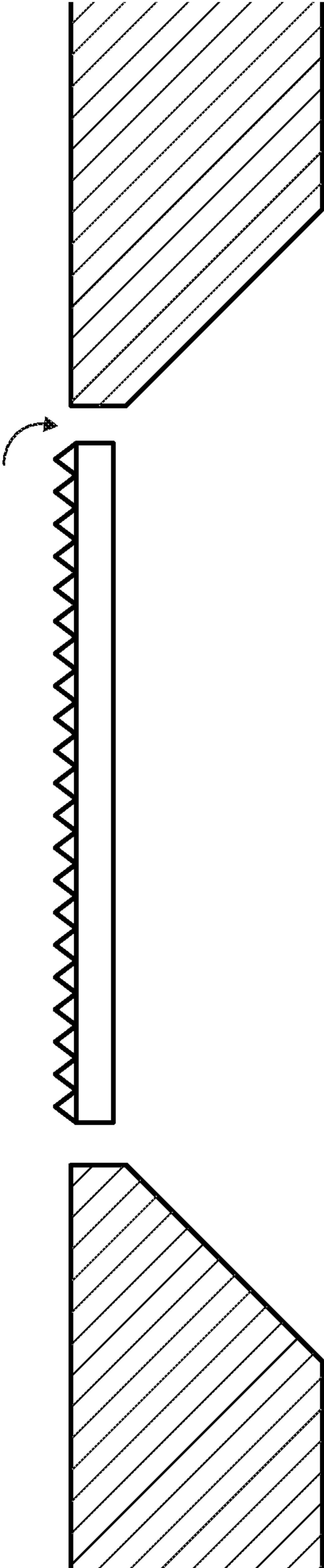


Fig. 3

200

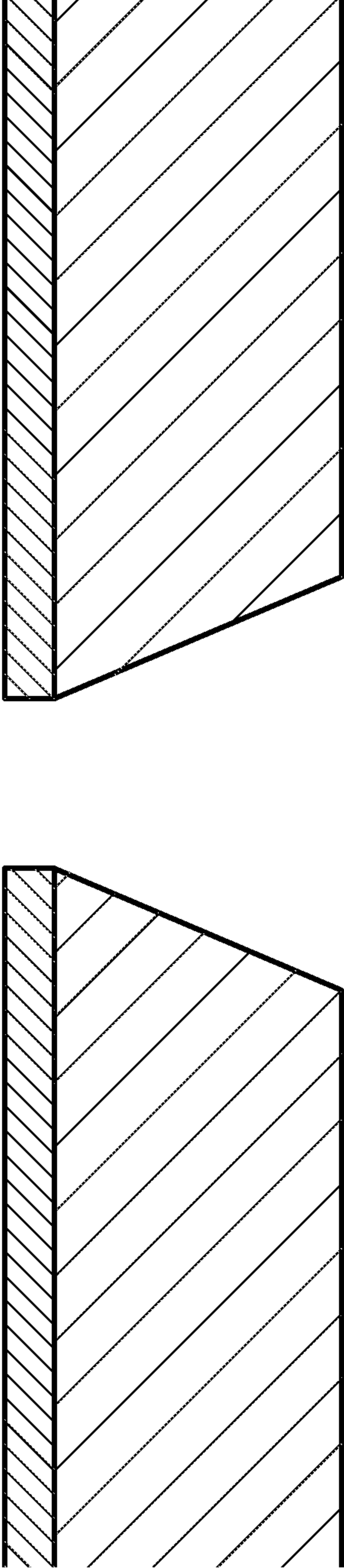


Fig. 4

200

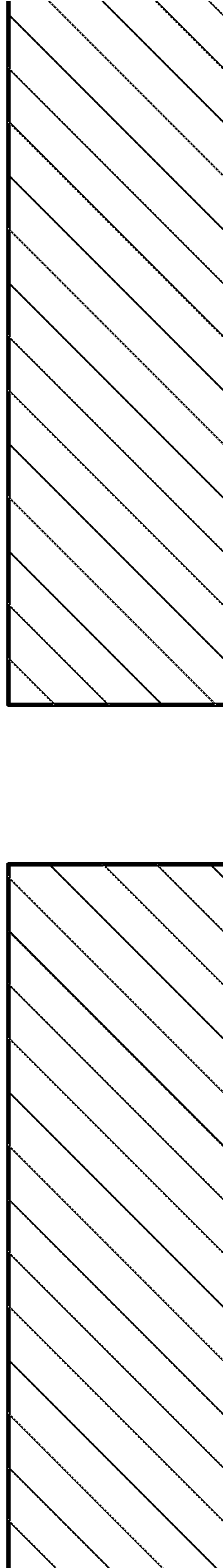


Fig. 5

300

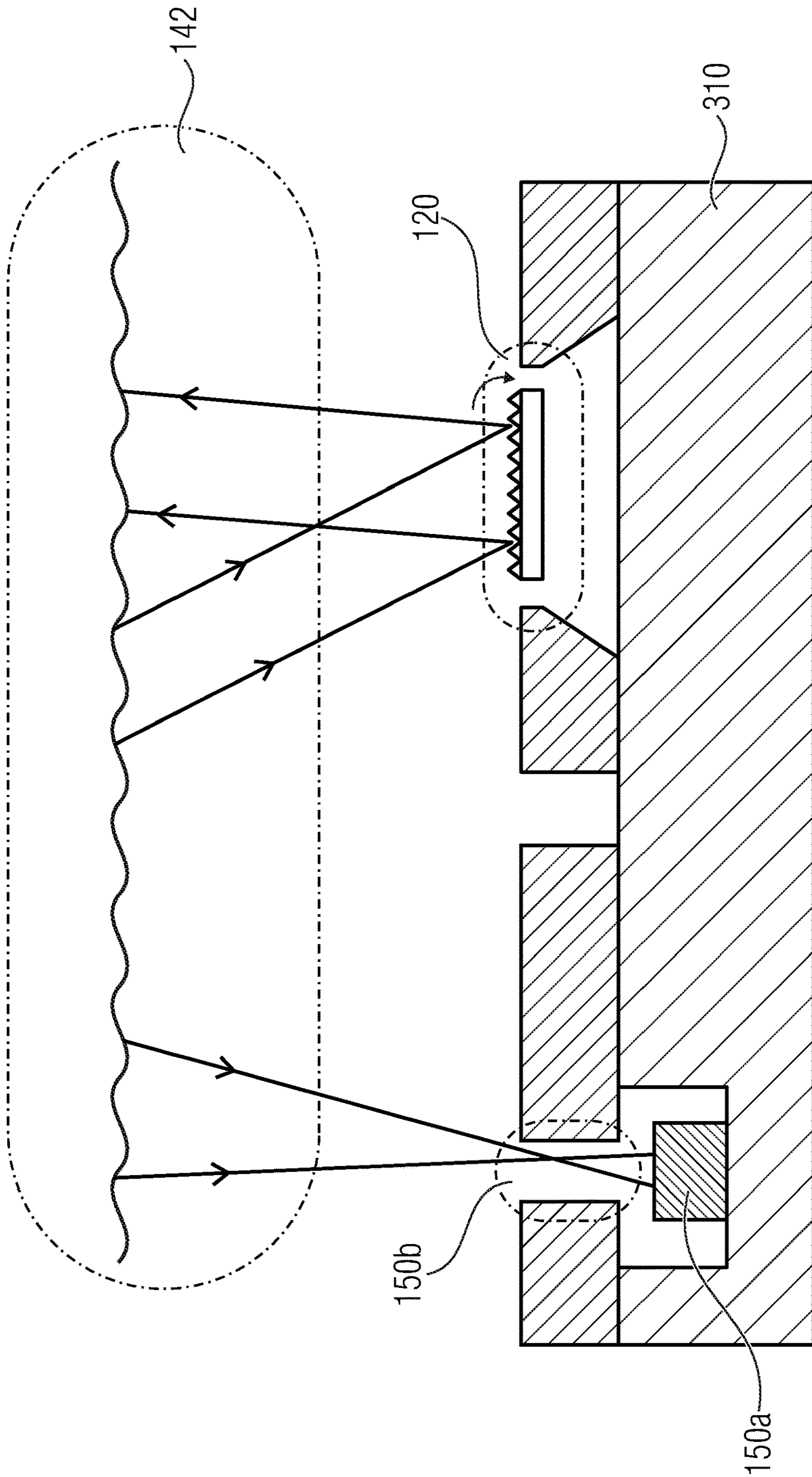


Fig. 6

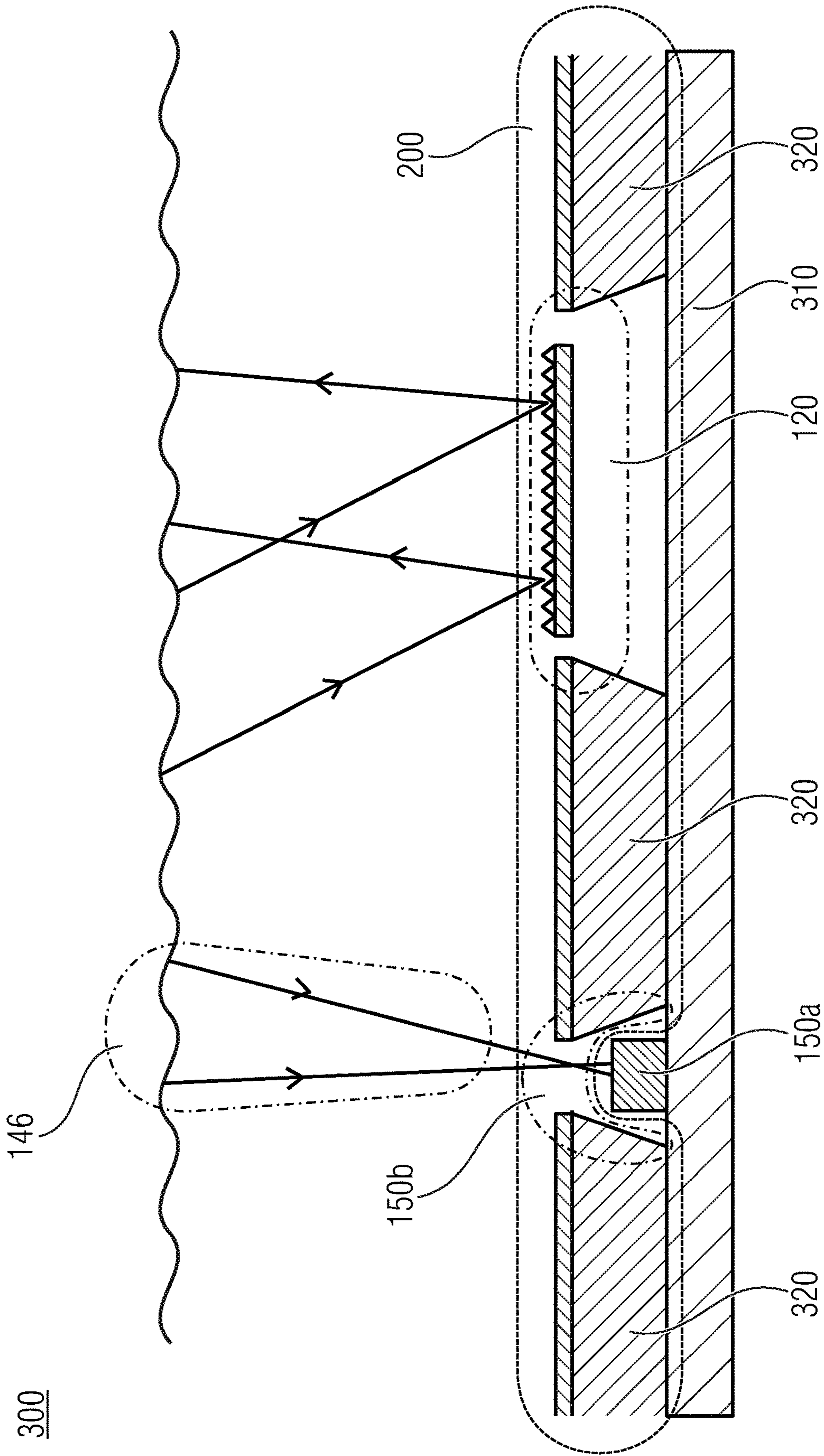


Fig. 7

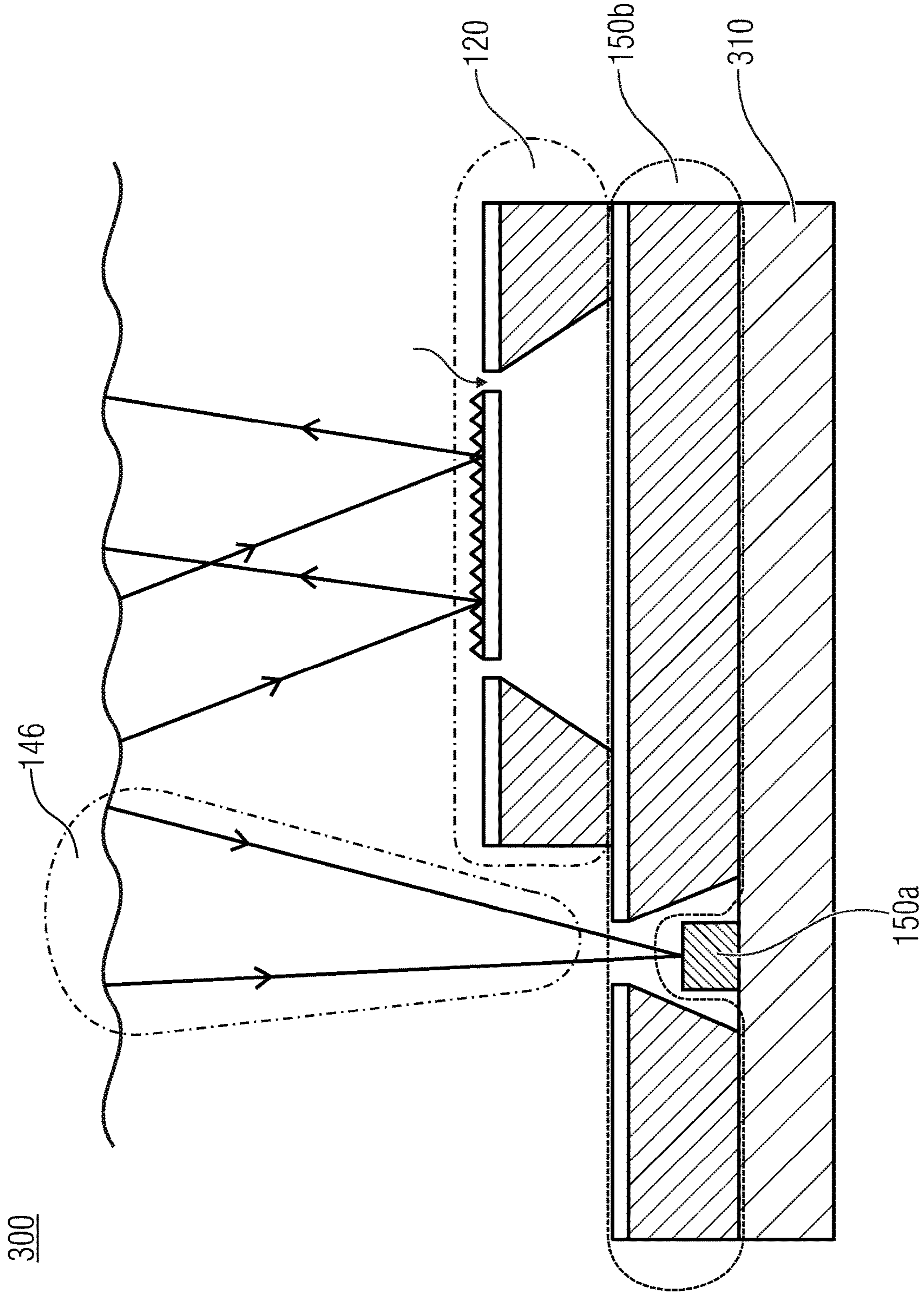


Fig. 8

300

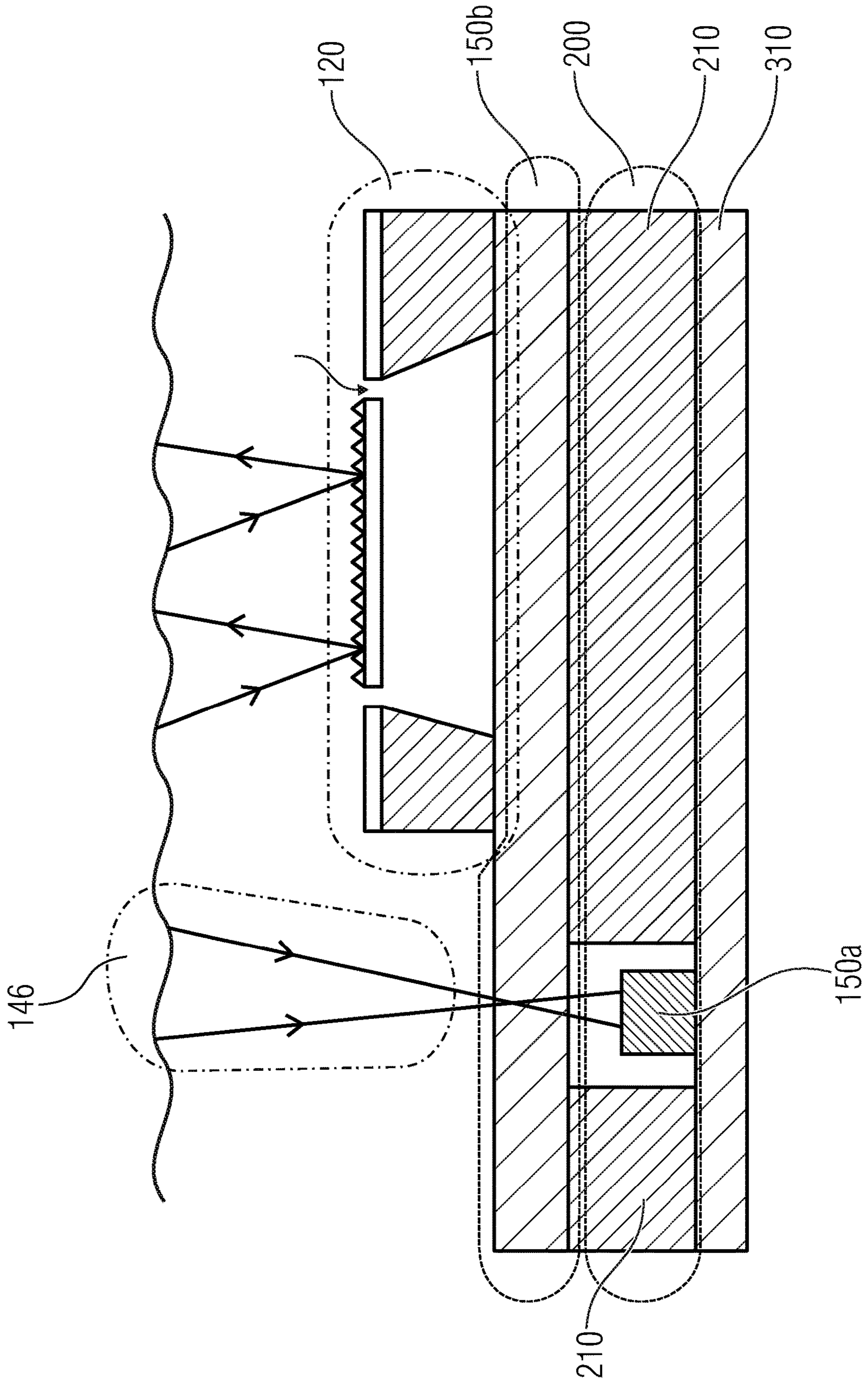


Fig. 9

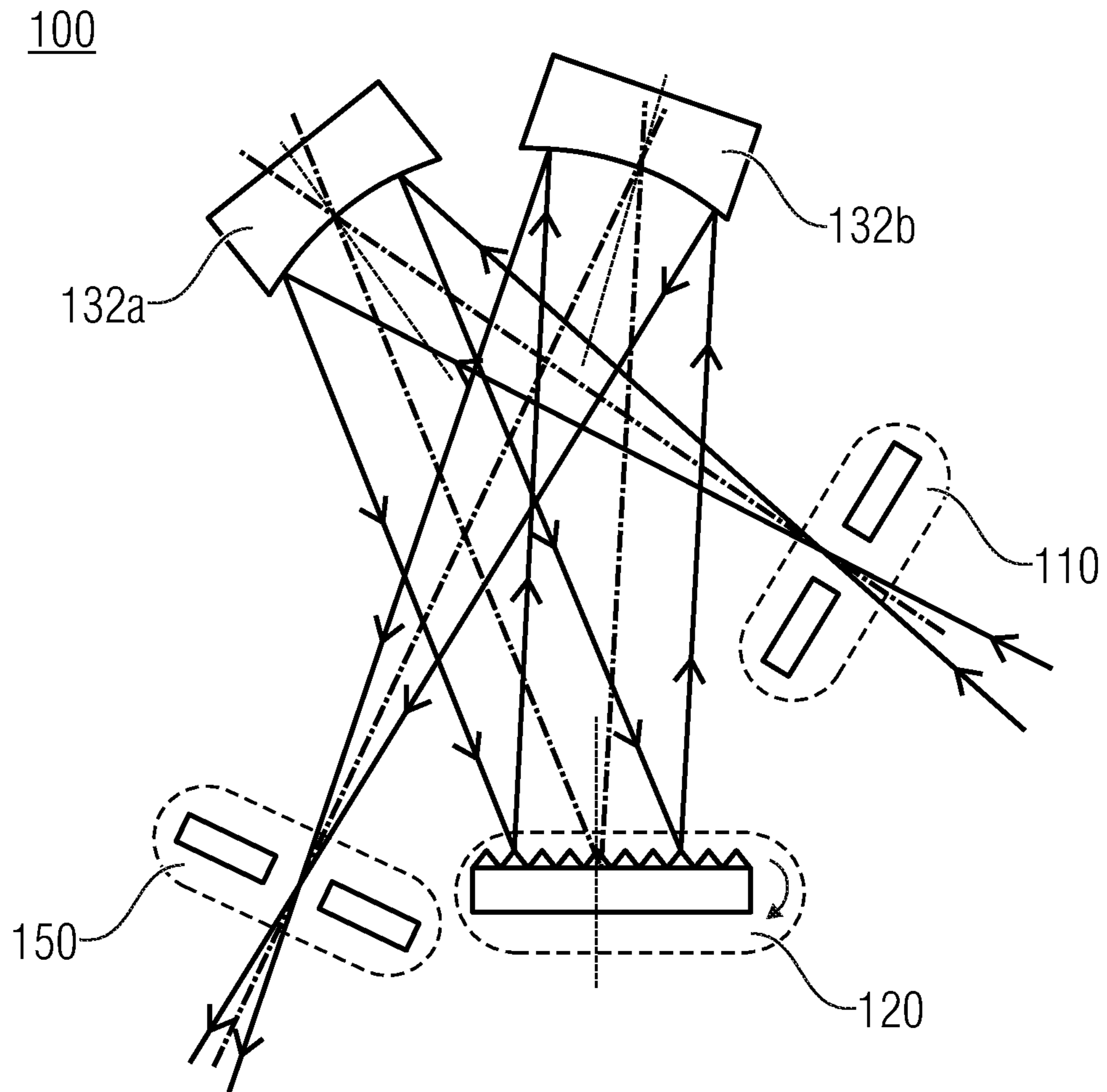


Fig. 10

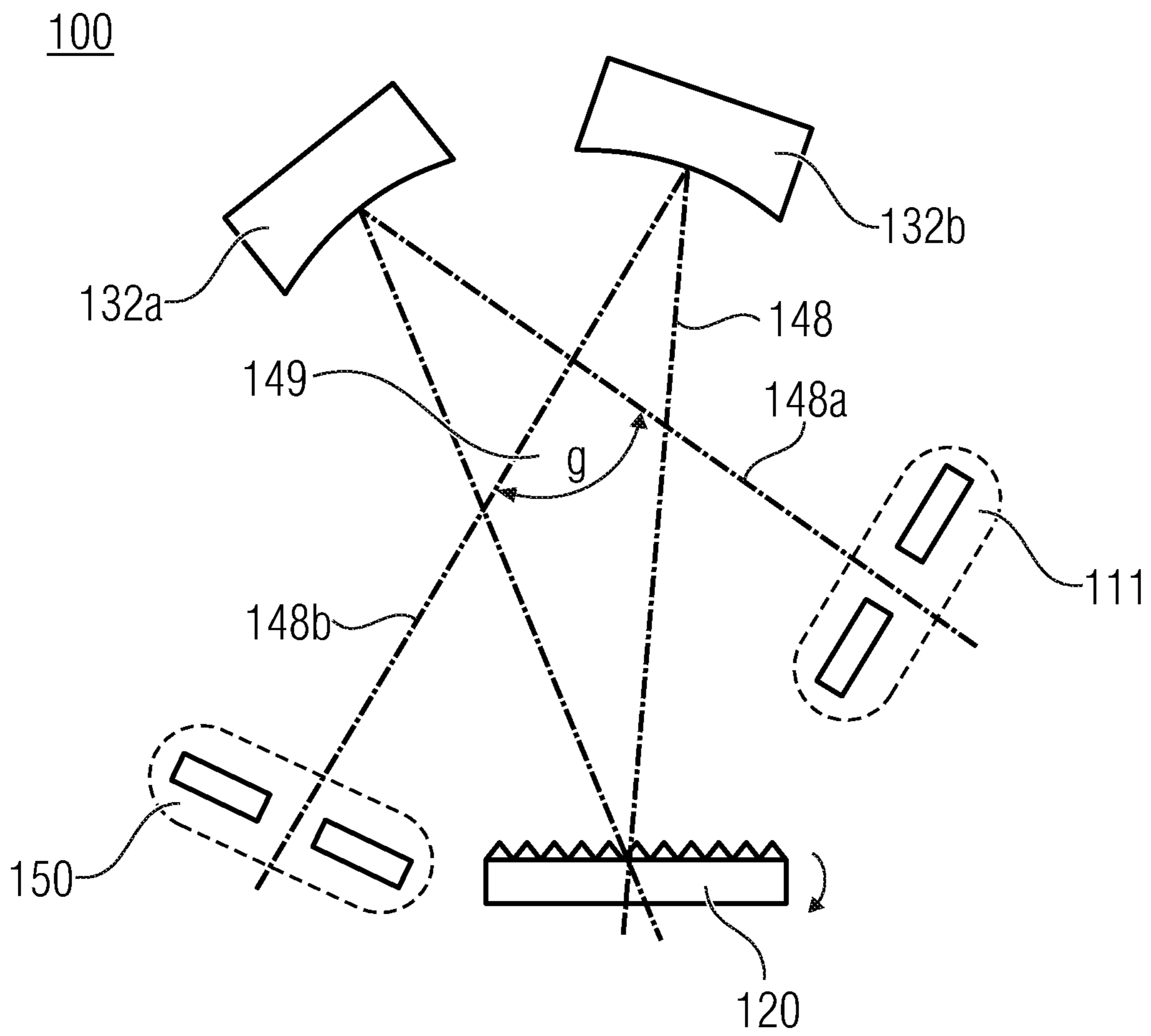


Fig. 11

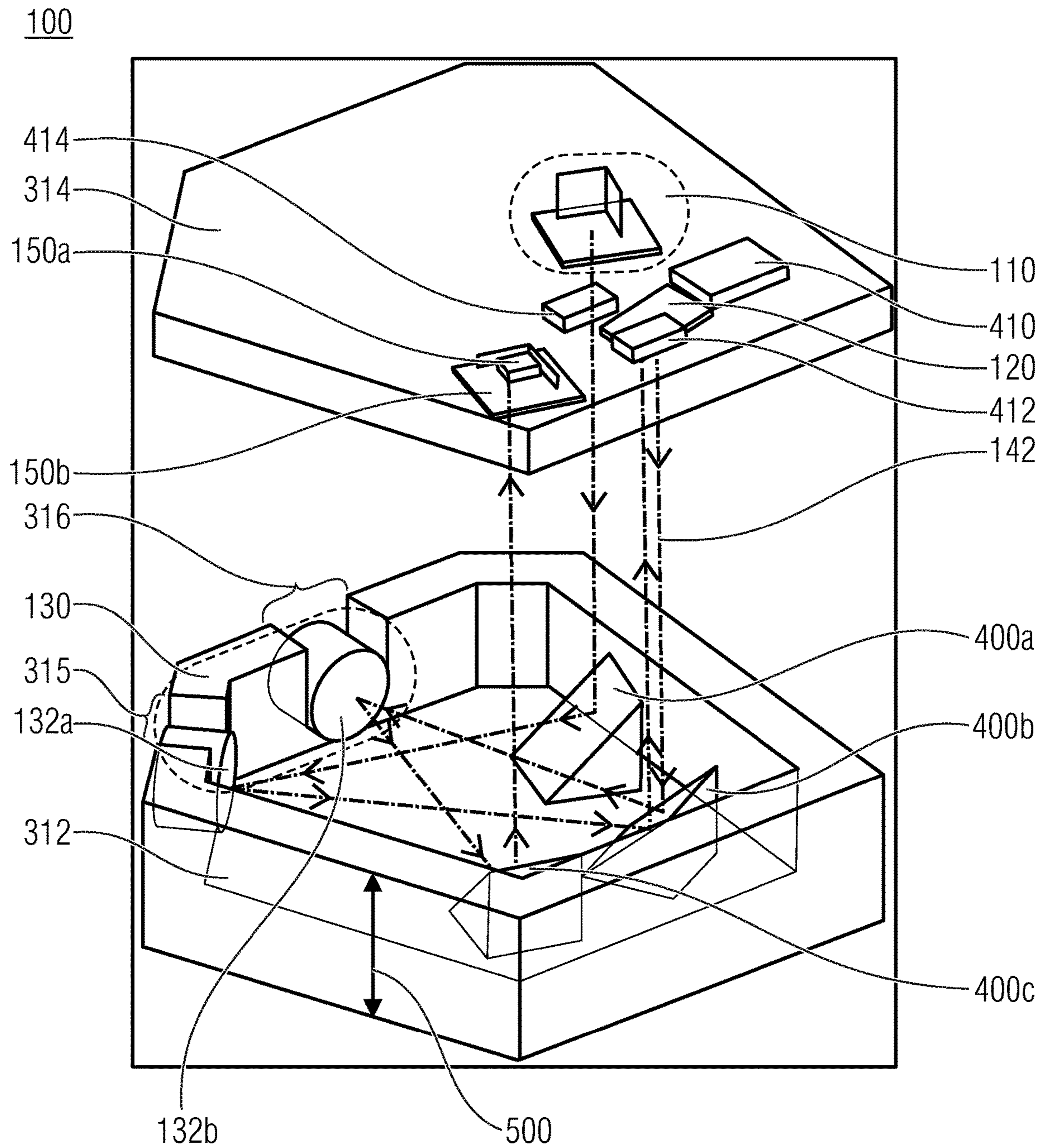


Fig. 12

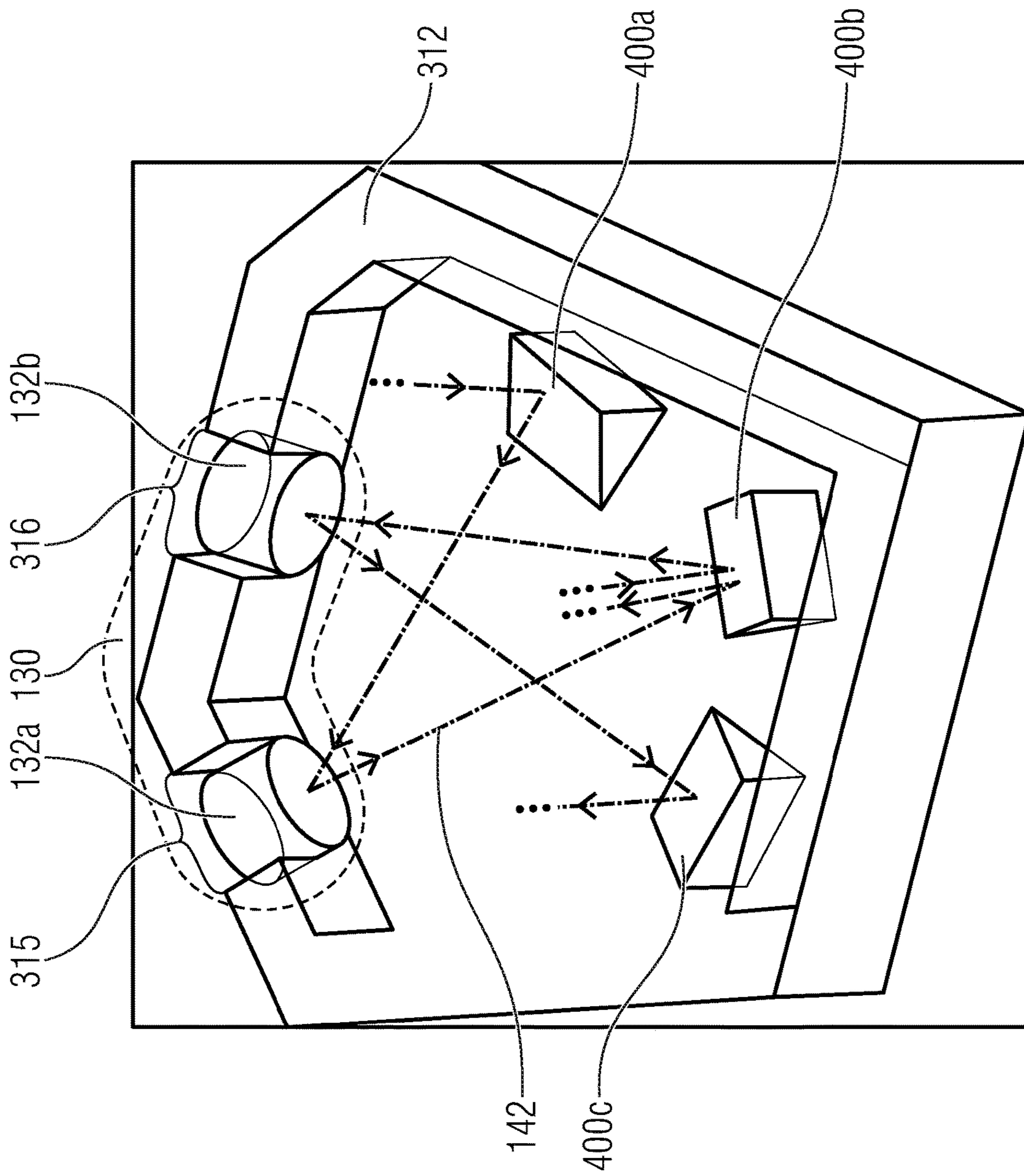


Fig. 13

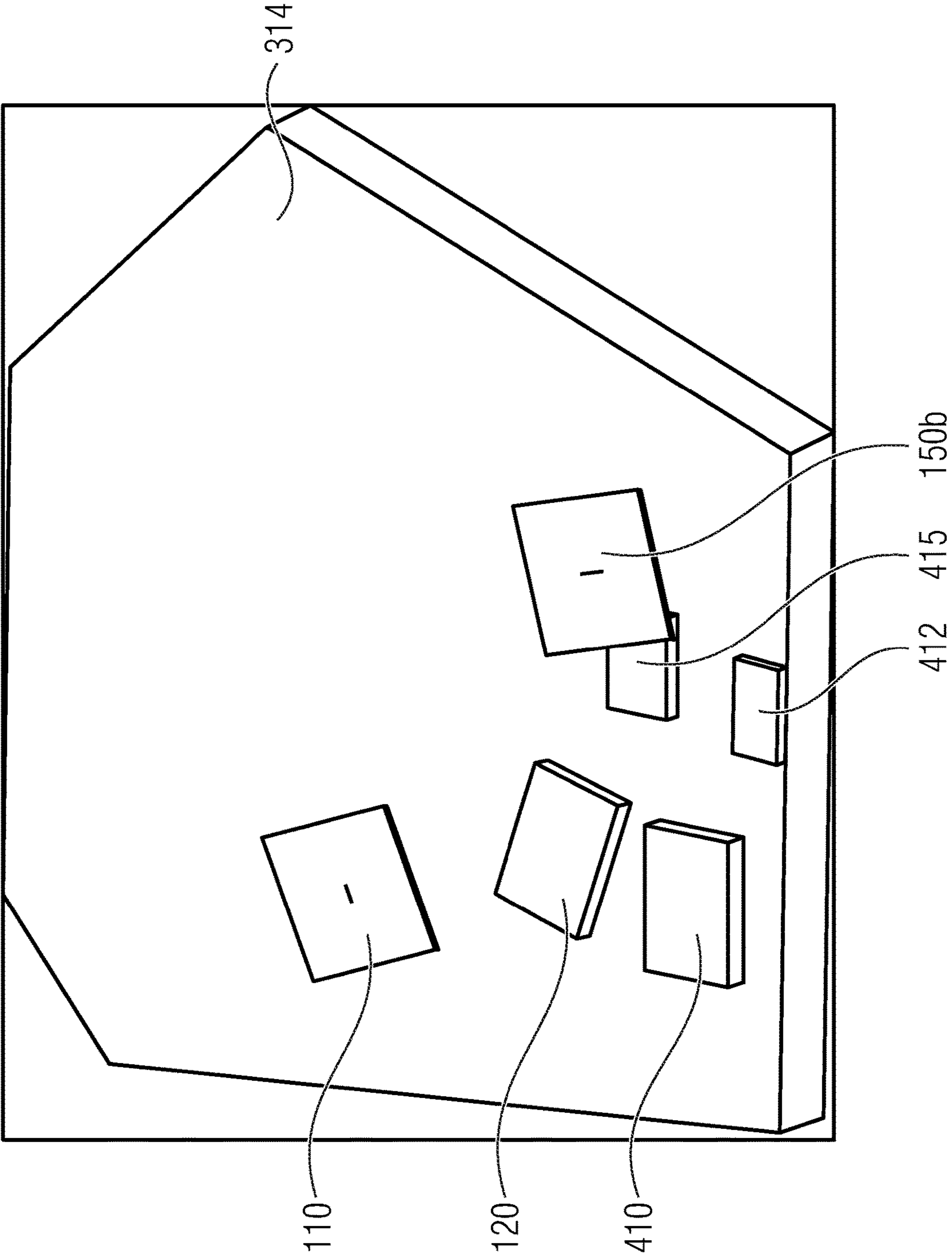


Fig. 14

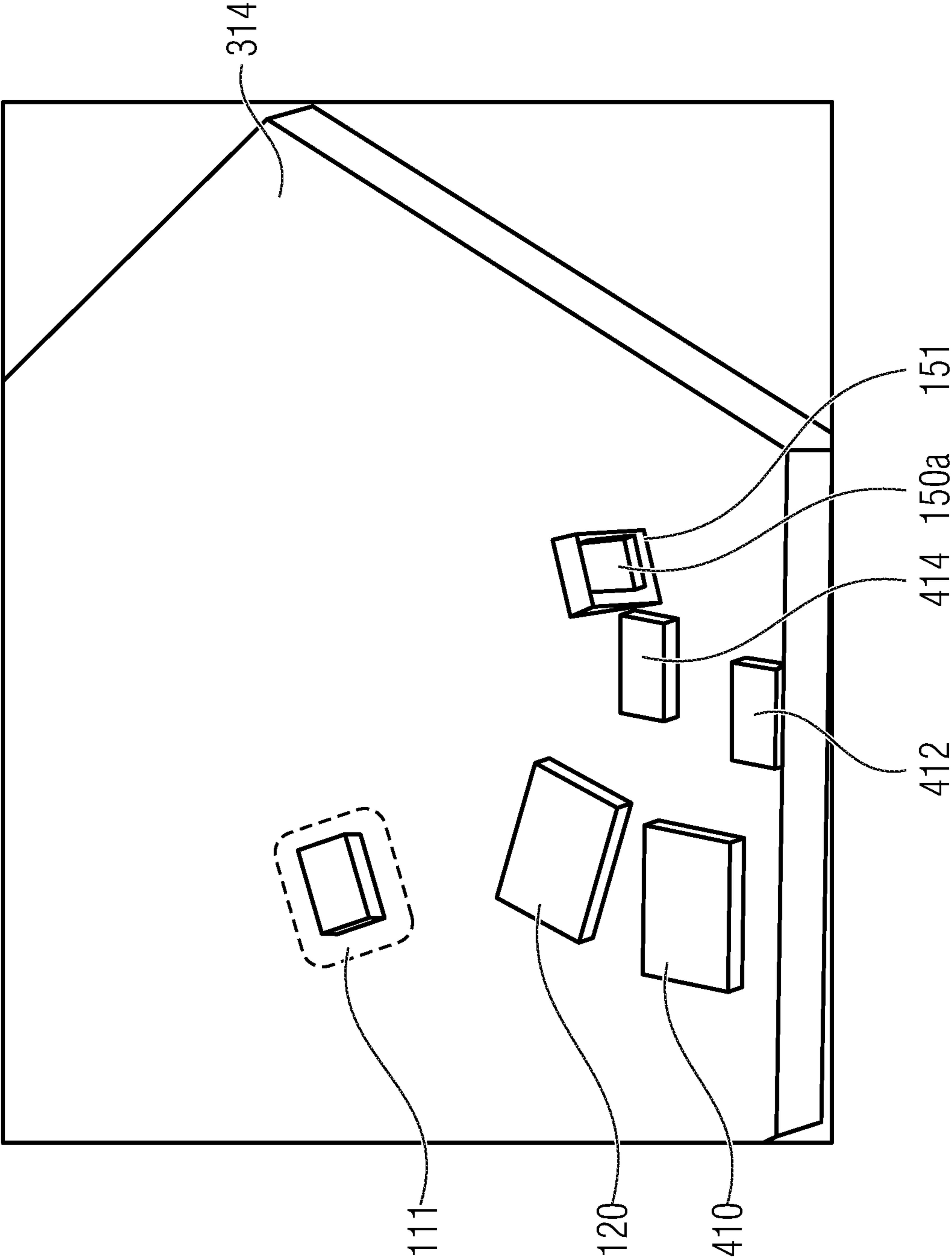


Fig. 15

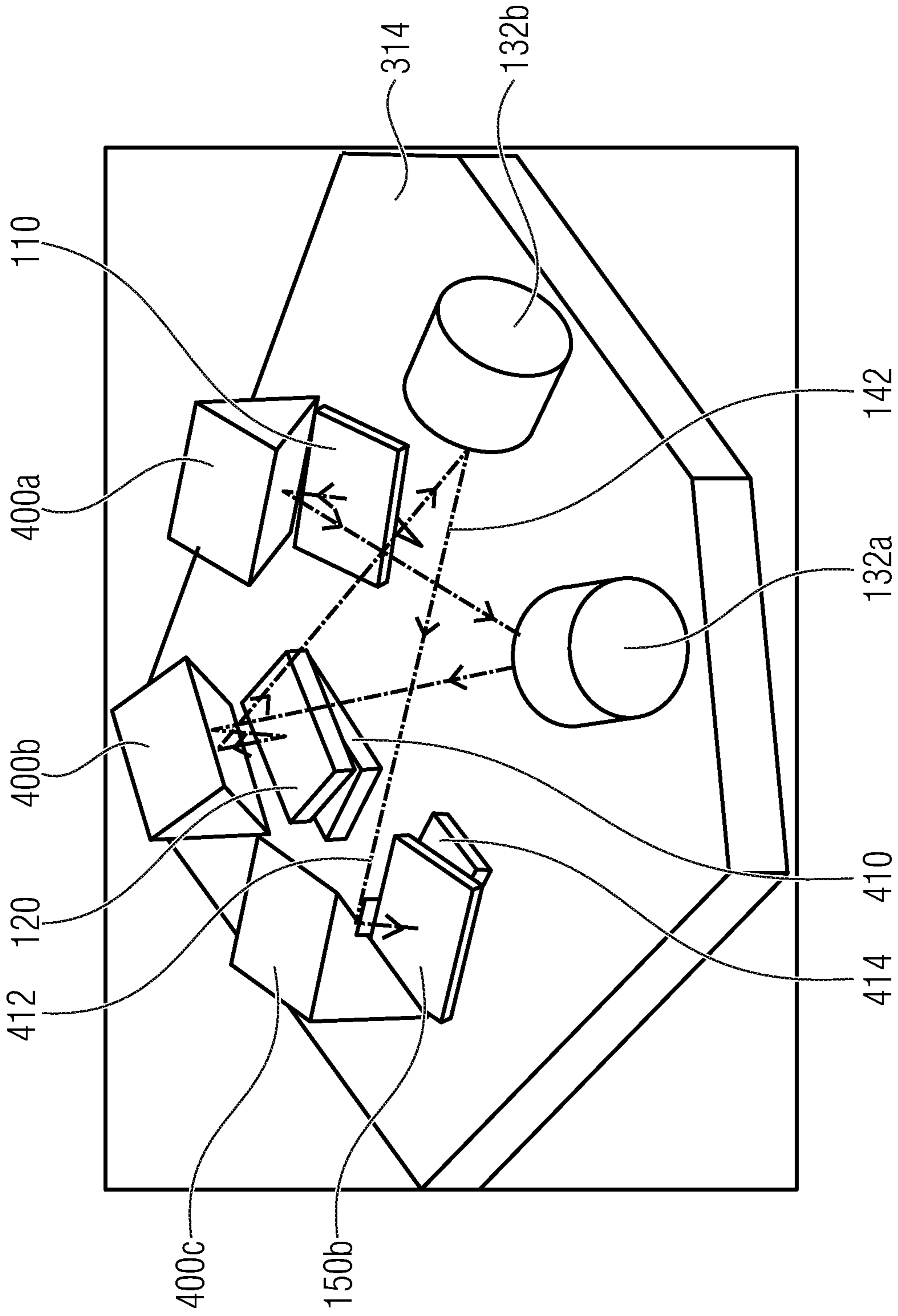


Fig. 16

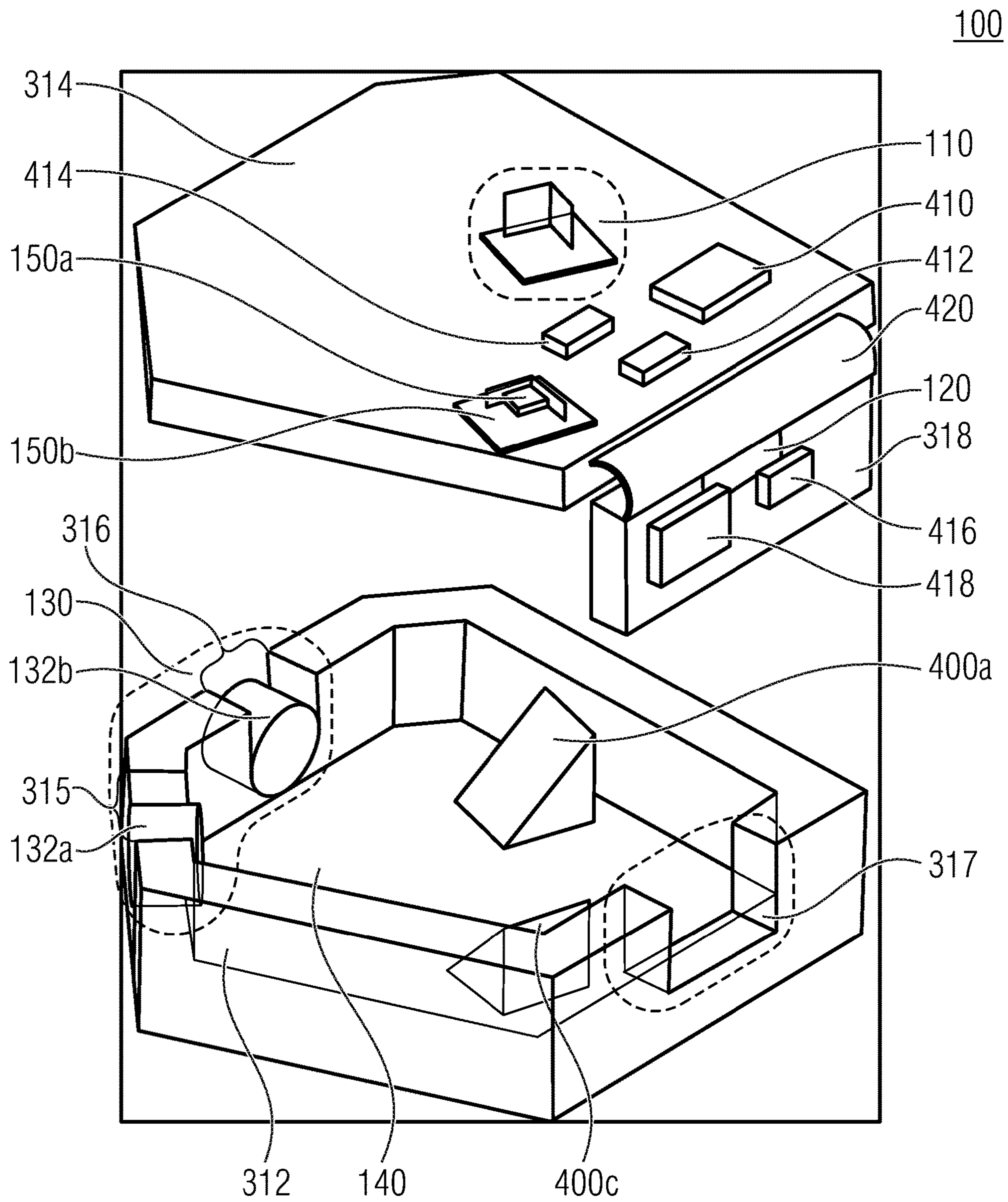


Fig. 17

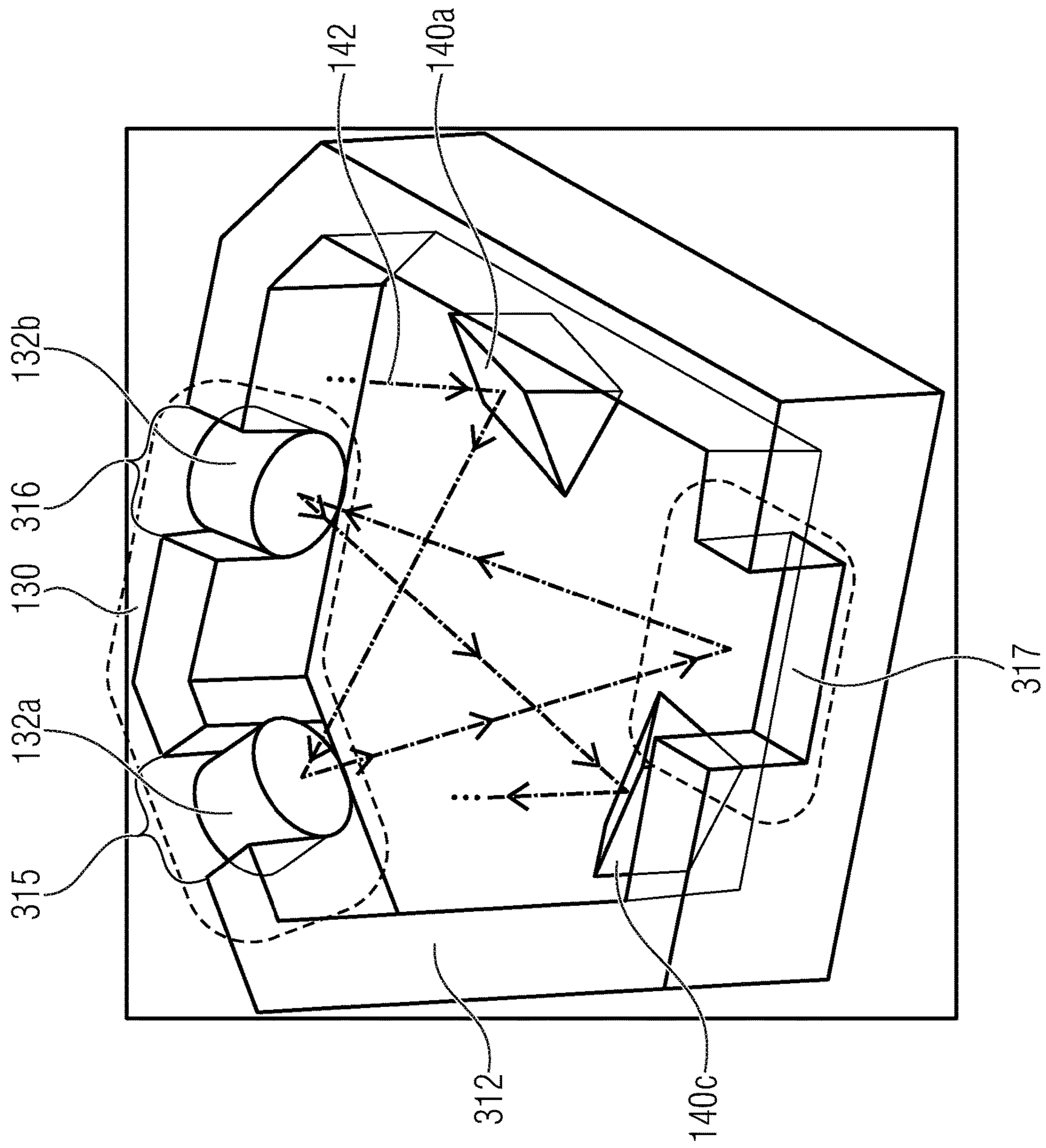


Fig. 18

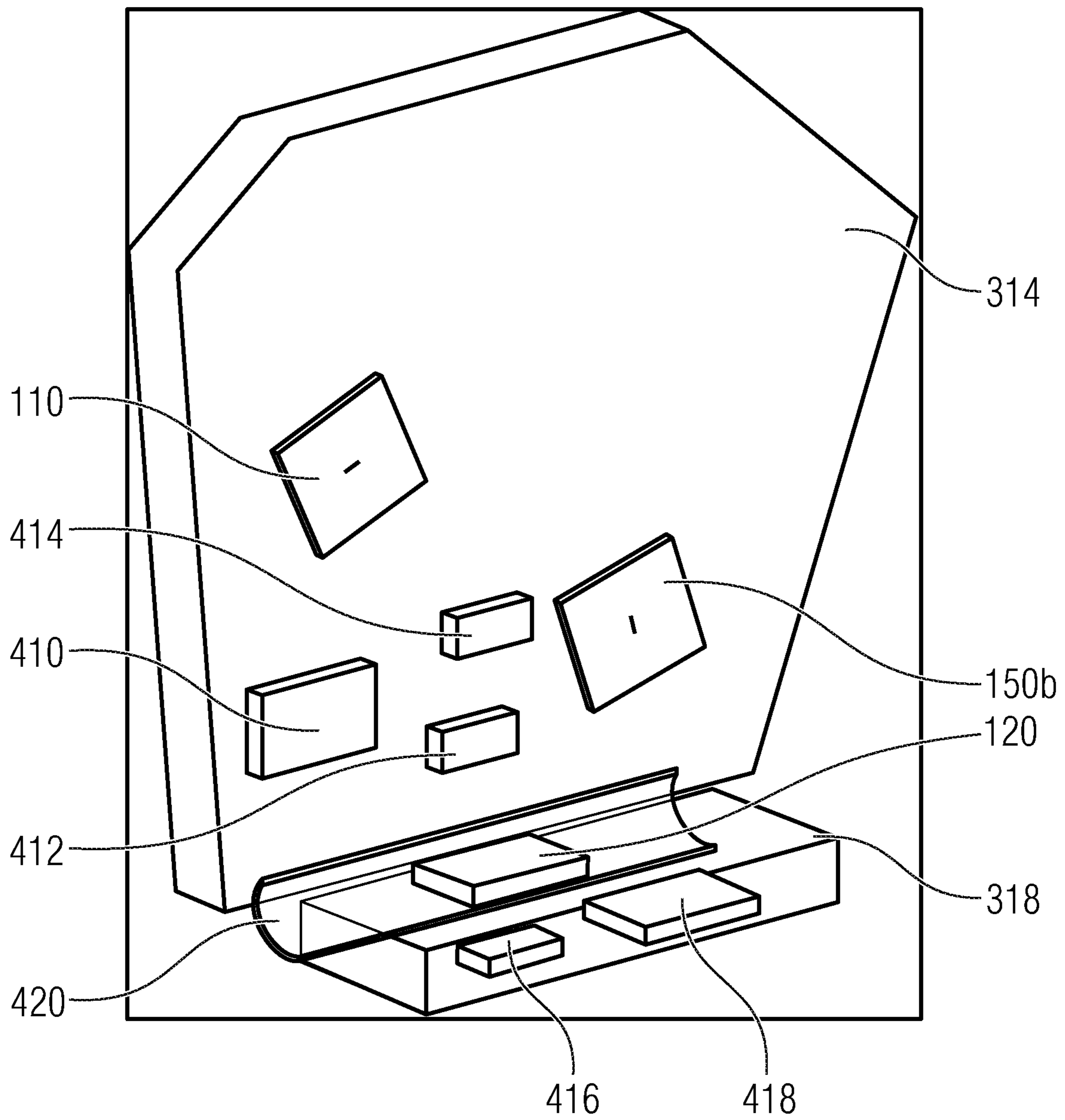


Fig. 19

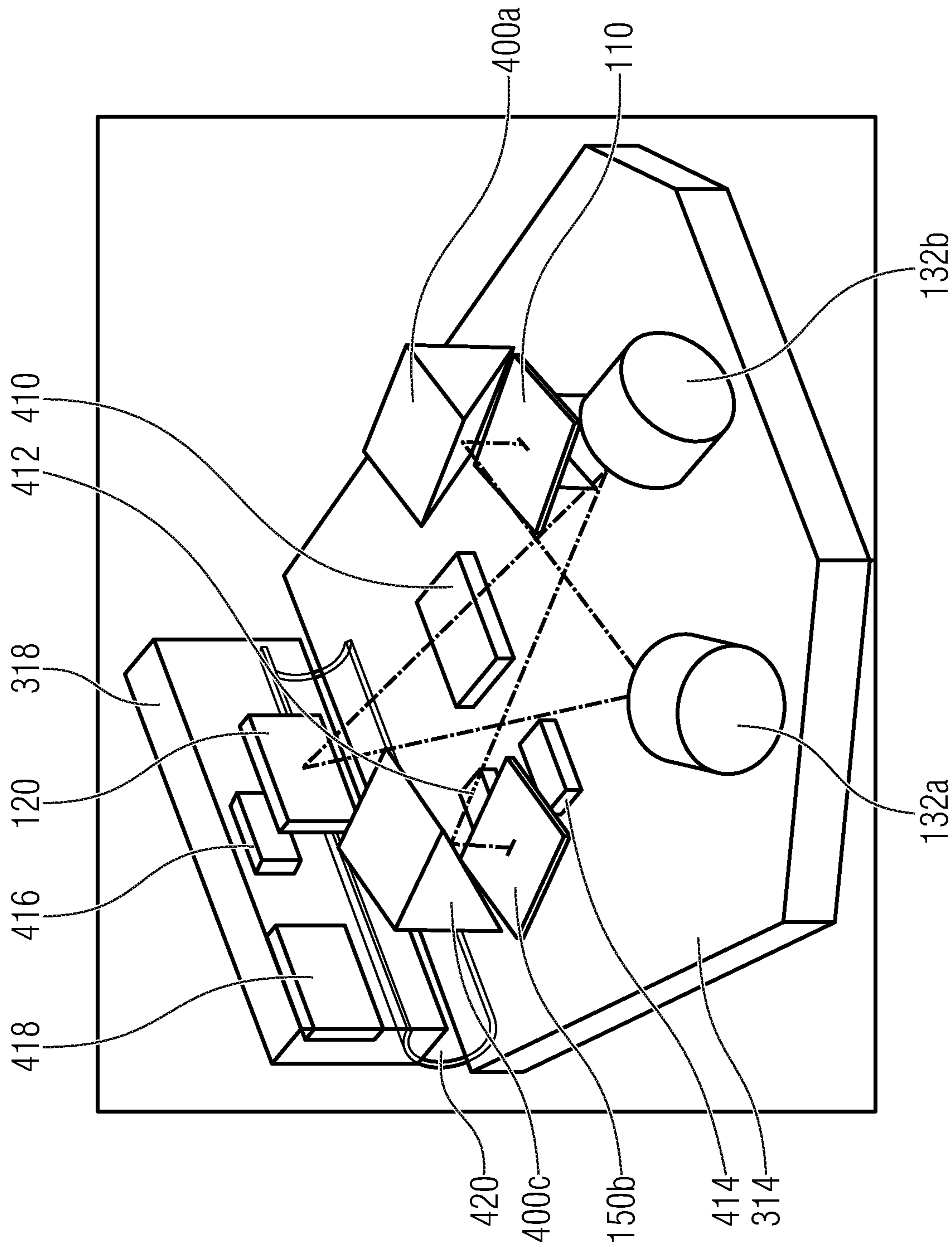


Fig. 20

100

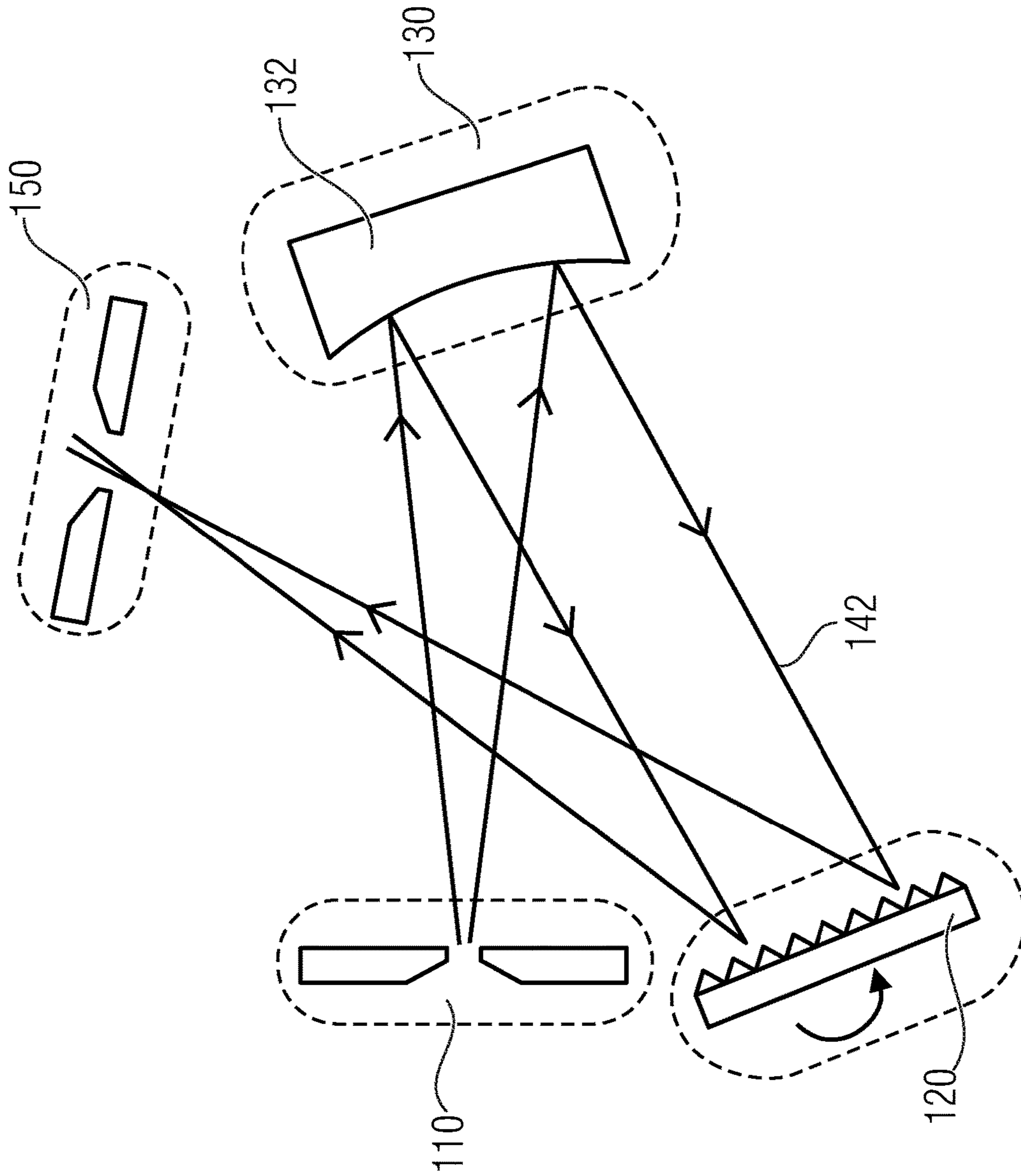


Fig. 21

100

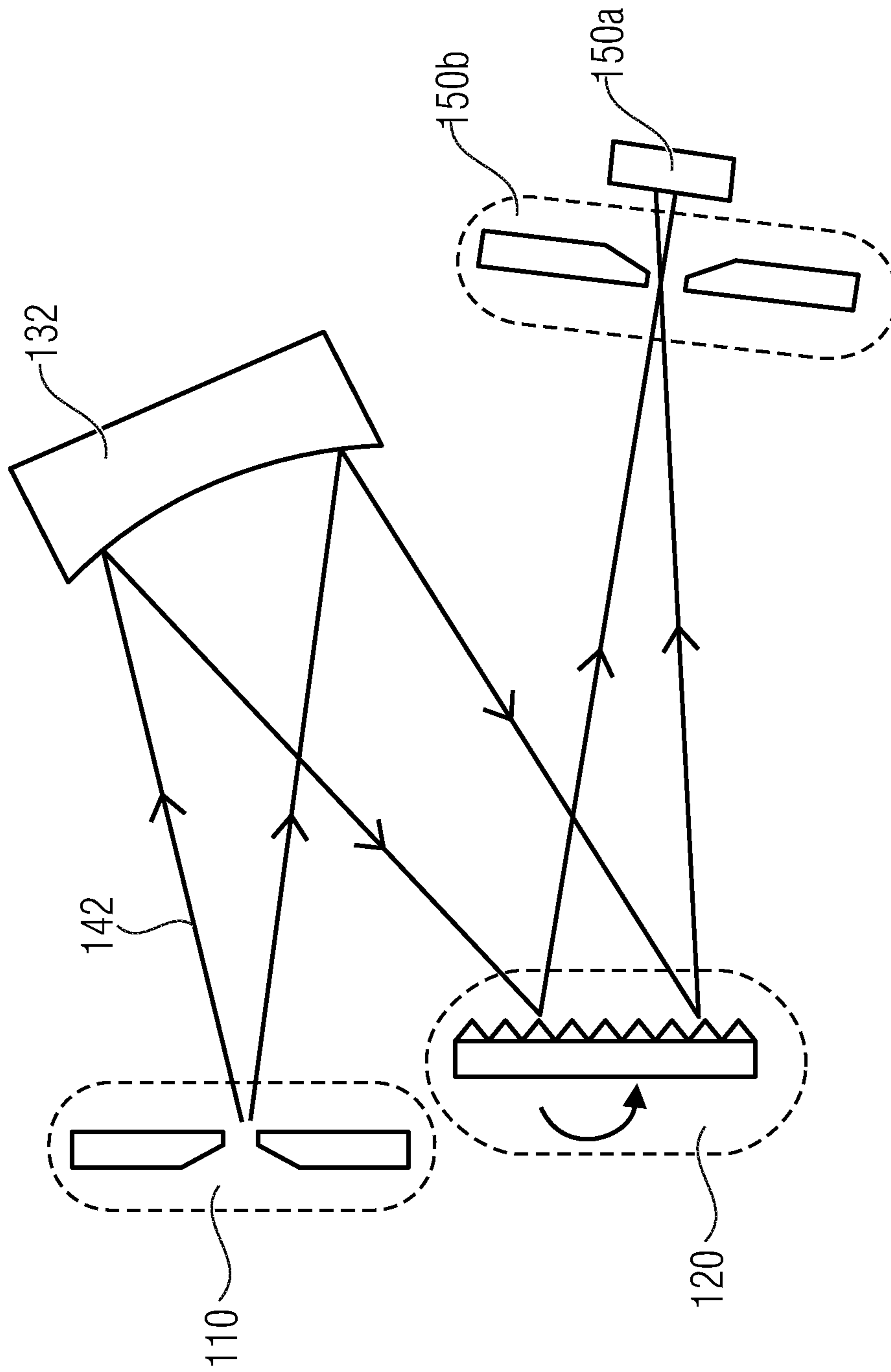


Fig. 22

SPECTRAL ANALYSIS SYSTEM FOR CAPTURING A SPECTRUM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority from German Patent Application No. 10 2018 205 401.0, which was filed on Apr. 10, 2018, and is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

Embodiments according to the invention relate to a spectral analysis system for capturing a spectrum of electromagnetic radiation.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In spectroscopy, so-called spectroscopic apparatuses are frequently used for detecting/measuring the spectrum of electromagnetic radiation, in particular in the spectral ranges ultraviolet (UV), visible (VIS) and infrared (IR). Here, the dispersive element needed for splitting the electromagnetic radiation is frequently configured as diffraction grating. New applications where spectroanalytical measurements play an important part, such as environmental measurement technology and food analysis need small, robust and cost-effective spectroscopic apparatuses, possibly in very large quantities. Here, it has to be considered that some of these applications call for powerful devices, comparable to commercially available compact spectrometers. As one example, the spectral resolution of such devices of 10 nm half width in the near infrared spectral range of 1000 nm to 1900 nm is stated.

The above-stated requirements cannot all be fulfilled at the same time with conventional technology. The three issues small structural size, low cost and large quantities at least partially contradict each other. With constant device performance, miniaturization results in complex components and/or assembly processes. This increasing complexity again causes increased production costs which may have a negative effect on the production of very large quantities. Solutions that can be produced at low cost in large quantities do not reach the requested performance.

MEMS-based spectrometers are known from conventional technology. MEMS spectrometers mean embodiments that are provided with a movable diffraction grating. These devices are produced in respective microtechnology and have an integrated drive for deflecting a grating mirror plate. With the selection of a suitable material system, e.g., silicon and the matching drive type, e.g., electrostatic, deflectable diffraction gratings having a large deflection amplitude can be produced, which are particularly well suited for the design of miniaturized spectroscopic apparatuses. A detailed description of such systems can be found in U.S. Pat. No. 8,045,159 B2 about hybrid spectrometers.

Laboratory and compact spectrometers are already known. These are, among others, Czerny-Turner spectrometers/spectrographs as standard and crossed variation. Further, MEMS grating spectrometers in stacked design with complex optical members are known which can, among others, be produced in a miniaturized manner.

For miniaturized and precise spectrometers, very small inlet openings and outlet openings might be needed. MEMS gaps in different substrate configurations are known.

In view of the above, there is a need for a concept allowing an improved tradeoff between reducing the structural size, reducing the cost as well as producing spectroscopic apparatuses in large quantities. Thus, a miniaturized

spectroscopic apparatus comprising, for example, all the above-stated features is to be provided.

SUMMARY

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According to an embodiment, a spectral analysis system for capturing a spectrum may have: an inlet opening, a dispersive optical element and an at least partly reflective imaging or beam forming optics having at least one optical functional element defining an optical path from the inlet opening across the dispersive optical element onto an outlet opening and/or detector area of the spectral analysis system, wherein the dispersive optical element is configured in a movable manner; and a carrier member defining a flat optical path volume having at least one lateral opening, wherein at least one of the inlet opening, the outlet opening and/or detector area, the at least one optical functional element and the dispersive optical element is integrated in at least one member, wherein the at least one member is mounted on the carrier member at the at least one lateral opening, such that the optical path mainly runs transversely to a thickness direction of the optical path volume.

Another embodiment may have a method for capturing a spectrum by means of an inventive spectral analysis system.

One embodiment relates to a spectral analysis system, herein also briefly referred to as spectrometer for capturing a spectrum. The spectrometer includes an inlet opening, a dispersive optical element and an at least partly reflective imaging or beamforming optics having at least one optical functional element defining an optical path from the inlet opening across the dispersive optical element to an outlet opening and/or detector area of the spectrometer and a carrier member defining a flat optical path volume having at least one lateral opening. Here, the at least one lateral opening does not have to be an opening completely penetrating the carrier member but can also be, for example, a blind hole or a sink hole being at least open towards the optical path volume. Here, the optical path volume is defined, for example, such that a first plane of the optical path volume to which the dispersive optical element and the reflective imaging optics are perpendicular or almost perpendicular has a greater expansion than a second plane oriented in parallel to the dispersive optical element and the reflective imaging optics and perpendicular or almost perpendicular to the first plane. In other words, the optical path volume has a thickness direction (along a z axis) forming a or being perpendicular to the first plane (expansion in xy direction), wherein the optical path volume has, in thickness direction, a smaller expansion than an expansion within the first plane (e.g., an expansion in x or y direction or an expansion of the size of the clear dimension of the first plane). Additionally, in the spectrometer, at least one of the inlet opening, the outlet opening and/or detector area, the at least one optical functional element and the dispersive optical element integrated in at least one member. The dispersive optical element is configured in a movable manner. The at least one member is mounted to the carrier member at the at least one lateral opening, such that the optical path runs mostly transversely to the thickness direction, i.e., mainly laterally. For example, more than 50% of the distance of the optical path runs at an angle between 70° and 110°, 80° and 100° or 85° and 95°, each inclusive, relative to the thickness direction, such as at an angle of 90°, wherein more than 75% is also possible. In other words, the projected optical path transverse to the thickness direction has an angle between main section normal of the optical path transversal to the thickness direction and thickness direction

between 0° and 20° or between 0° and 10° or 0° and 5° . The ratio of the optical path not transversal/transversal to the thickness direction is, e.g. at least 0 (no deflection mirrors) and at most 1:1,3 or 1:1,2 or 1:1,1. The at least one opening is, for example, an opening completely penetrating the carrier member. Then, the at least one member is mounted, for example, to the carrier member from the outside, i.e., to a side of the carrier member facing away from the optical path volume or the outside. However, the opening may not only be open towards the optical path volume but also transversal to the same, such as towards the top or bottom in the figures. Then, the at least one member could be inserted from there into the opening and mounted in the opening, i.e., along the thickness direction. Additionally, it is possible that the opening is not configured as passage opening but forms a funnel or a cavity, such as a blind hole that is opened towards the optical path volume and optionally also transversal to the same and into which the at least one member is inserted. Inserting is performed, for example, by means of a robot or "pick-and-place" method. This allows a compact design with the additional option of using spherical optics and hence lower production costs. Projected along a thickness direction of the optical path volume, the optical path can additionally be configured such that the same has crossing optical path portions. Thereby, an even more compact design becomes possible.

Embodiments of the spectrometer are based on a knowledge that individual elements (e.g., the inlet opening, the outlet opening and/or detector area, the at least one optical functional element and the dispersive optical element) or members of the spectrometer at a carrier can be easily and quickly disposed on a carrier member, for example by a pick-and-place method, whereby production of the spectrometer in large quantities becomes possible. Additionally, the individual elements and members can be produced quickly, simply and inexpensively by methods such as injection molding, glass molding, laser production, etc.

In one embodiment, the carrier member defines a flat optical path volume having at least two lateral openings. The at least two lateral openings can be at an angle to each other without causing any significant problems. The carrier member can be produced, for example, in injection molding, i.e., the same can be an injection molding member and can realize, in particular, all orientations of the at least two members that are advantageous for a compact design. In that way, the spectrometer can e.g., comprise two members, wherein, e.g., an optical functional element, such as a concave mirror is integrated in a first member and a further optical functional element, such as concave mirror or the dispersive optical element as well as optionally the outlet opening and/or the detector surface is integrated in a second member. In the latter case, the dispersive optical element as well as the outlet opening and/or the detector area could be arranged in the second member adjacent to one each other such that, when the second member is disposed at one of the at least two lateral openings, the same point in the direction of the optical path volume. Even when in this example two elements (two of the inlet opening, the outlet opening and/or detector area, the at least one optical functional element and the dispersive optical element) are integrated in one member, the spectrometer can also only comprise members into which only one element (e.g., the inlet opening, the outlet opening and/or detector area, the at least one optical functional element and the dispersive optical element) each or more than two elements is/are integrated.

Further, the at least two lateral openings of the carrier member can be oriented freely. The same can, as mentioned,

be disposed at an angle to each other, such as at an angle to each other about an axis parallel to the thickness direction, wherein the orientation can be selected for minimizing the needed optical path volume. Additionally, it is easily possible to form a crossing optical path, whereby the optical path volume can be reduced further. By this freely orientable, possibly "skew" design, combined with an optionally crossing optical path, the spectrometer can be realized very in a very small manner with little production effort.

Thus, it has to be stated that elements and members of the spectrometer are configured or arranged such that production of the spectrometer in large quantities and/or as a very small system while reducing the costs is enabled.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments of the present invention will be detailed subsequently referring to the appended drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic illustration of a spectrometer according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a schematic illustration of a spectrometer having two optical functional elements according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a schematic illustration of a dispersive optical element for the spectrometer according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a schematic illustration of an MEMS gap for the spectrometer produced with silicon microtechnology according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a schematic illustration of a gap for the spectrometer produced in metal by means of laser material machining according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a schematic illustration of a member of the spectrometer according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a schematic illustration of a member of the spectrometer into which both an outlet gap as well as a dispersive element are integrated, according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a schematic illustration of two members of the spectrometer that are arranged on top of one another according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a schematic illustration of three members of the spectrometer that are arranged above one another according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a schematic illustration of the spectrometer without illustration of the carrier member according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11 is a schematic illustration of the course of the optical path of the spectrometer according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a schematic illustration of the spectrometer including three deflection mirrors according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a schematic illustration of a bottom of the spectrometer of FIG. 12 according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a schematic illustration of a lid of the spectrometer of FIG. 12 according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 15 is a schematic illustration of a lid of the spectrometer of FIG. 12 without the inlet gap and without the outlet gap according to an embodiment of the present invention;

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FIG. 16 is a schematic illustration of a lid of the spectrometer of FIG. 12 with deflection mirrors according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 17 is a schematic illustration of the spectrometer including two deflection mirrors according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 18 is a schematic illustration of a bottom of the spectrometer of FIG. 17 according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 19 is a schematic illustration of a lid of the spectrometer of FIG. 17 with a substrate according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 20 is a schematic illustration of a lid of the spectrometer of FIG. 17 with a substrate and two deflection mirrors according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 21 is a schematic illustration of the spectrometer having only one optical functional element according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 22 is a schematic illustration of the spectrometer of FIG. 21 having only one optical functional element and no crossed optical path according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Before embodiments of the present invention will be discussed in detail based on the figures, it should be noted that identical, functionally equal or equal elements, objects and/or structures in the different figures are provided with the same reference numbers, such that the description of these elements illustrated in different embodiments is interchangeable or inter-applicable.

FIG. 1 shows a schematic illustration of a spectral analysis system 100, here also briefly referred to as a spectrometer 100 for capturing a spectrum according to an embodiment of the present invention. The spectrometer includes an inlet opening 110, a dispersive optical element 120 and a reflective imaging optic 130 having at least one optical functional element 132 defining a crossing optical path 142 from the inlet opening 110 across the dispersive optical element 120 to an outlet opening and/or a detector area 150 of the spectrometer 100 and a carrier member 160 defining a flat optical path volume 140 having at least one lateral opening. In FIG. 1, for example, four openings are shown. One opening corresponds to the inlet opening 110, the outlet opening and/or the detector area 150 is disposed at a further opening, the reflective imaging optics 130 is disposed at a third opening and the dispersive optical element 120 is disposed at a fourth opening. In the spectrometer 100, at least two of the inlet opening 110, the outlet opening and/or the detector surface 150, the at least one optical functional element 132 and the dispersive optical element 120 are integrated in at least two members. In that way, for example, the reflective imaging optics 130 is integrated in a first member and the dispersive optical element 120 in a second member. In other words, the reflective imaging optics 130 forms a first member and the dispersive optical element 120 forms a second member. The two members are mounted on the carrier member 160 at two of the four lateral openings, such that the optical path 140, projected along a thickness direction (z axis perpendicular to the paper plane) of the optical path volume 140 comprises crossing optical path portions. The at least two lateral openings are at an angle to each other. This means that the two openings are, for example, not parallel or perpendicular to one another.

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The carrier member 160 can be a single member, e.g., from one mold. In that way, FIG. 1 shows, for example, a top view and the individual shaded elements of the carrier member are connected to one another, for example, via a bottom plate. The bottom plate limits, for example, the optical path volume on one side and can be perpendicular to the thickness direction. The elements of the carrier member 160 illustrated in a shaded manner can represent lateral walls that are connected to each other via the bottom (bottom plate) not illustrated in FIG. 1. The at least one lateral opening is disposed in at least one of the lateral walls. The expansion of the optical path volume 140 in thickness direction is, e.g., in a range of 3 mm to 30 mm, 3 mm to 20 mm, 3 mm to 10 mm or 3 mm to 5 mm, such as 4.5 mm.

According to an embodiment, the carrier member 160 can represent a molded body produced, e.g. by means of injection molding, 3D printing, metal investment casting, metal centrifugal casting or metal die casting. Here, the carrier member can be produced, e.g., as half-shell model. In that way, a very fast and precise production of the carrier member 160 suitable for mass-production is obtained, e.g. without additional steps for realizing the at least one opening. Half-shell models allow precise production and assembly since, e.g. between the half-shells, gaps can be realized for adjusting the half-shells with respect to one another and the members at openings of the carrier member 160. A further advantage of realizing the carrier member 160 by means of half-shell models is that the two half-shell models can comprise different materials and can hence also have different functional characteristics. According to an embodiment, the carrier member 160 can be produced by means of two-component injection molding, wherein, e.g., two different plastic materials, two different metal materials or a plastic material and a metal material are used.

According to an embodiment, the carrier member 160 can comprise, as a material, a metal material, such as an NF metal material (NF=non-ferrite) such as zinc, aluminium, magnesium, zinc alloy, magnesium alloy or aluminium alloy or plastic material. Metal material is particularly advantageous since it screens the optical path volume 140 from stray radiation from outside. According to an embodiment, dyes can be added in plastic materials, or surface modifications, such as surface coating or surface roughening can be performed in order to screen stray radiation from outside and/or to realize a stray radiation absorbing carrier member 160. Surface modifications can also be performed in a carrier member comprising metal material for reducing stray radiation within the spectrometer. Due to the fact that the carrier member 160 comprises, e.g., stray radiation absorbing material, influences by stray radiation can be minimized.

In one embodiment, the inlet opening and the outlet opening can be integrated in a common member or can be disposed on the same.

In one embodiment, the carrier member 160 has an aspect ratio lateral dimension/thickness of typically 1.5 or 2.5 or 3.5 or 5, at least 1.25. Absolute values for dimensions of the carrier member 160 can, for example, be less than 20×20×10 mm³, 10×10×6 mm³, 12×8×5 mm³, 8×8×6 mm³, 10×10×5 mm³ or 8×6×4 mm³. These values are exemplary, they represent different applications and embodiments (focal widths, resolutions, etc.). In that way, the spectrometer 100 can be considered as being miniaturized.

In one embodiment of the spectrometer 100, an angle 143, 144, 145 with an amount of between 10° and 120°, 10° and 110° or 10° and 100° lies between a first central ray of a beam of rays directed onto an optical functional element 132 of the reflective imaging optics 130 or the dispersive optical

element **120** and a second central ray of a beam of rays radiated from the optical functional element **132** or the dispersive optical element **120**. The central ray means, for example, a ray of a beam of rays lying on a symmetry axis of the beam of rays or having approximately the same distance to the outermost rays of the beam of rays, i.e., is in the center of the beam of rays. This allows minimization of the optical path volume and realization of the spectrometer with a small structural size.

In one embodiment of the spectrometer, the optical functional element **132** is a mirror, a lens or a combination of the same, such as a Mangin mirror. Thereby, electromagnetic radiation can be directed, collimated and/or expanded by simple means. Since mirror and lenses can be produced in a manner suitable for mass production and in a cost-effective manner, the spectrometer can also be produced in large quantities at little cost.

In one embodiment of the spectrometer, the optically effective area of the optical functional element **132** is a spherical, aspheric, torical and/or biconical area and/or free from area consisting of an axial or off-axial area portion, but an otherwise symmetrical area. In particular, spherical and cylindrical areas for the optical functional element **132** can be produced simply and cost effectively, for example by injection molding or glass molding, whereby the spectrometer can be produced cost effectively in large quantities.

In one embodiment of the spectrometer, the dispersive optical element **120** comprises an electrostatic, piezoelectric or electromagnetic or magnetostrictive drive for deflecting the dispersive optical element **120**. By the drive, it is possible to adjust the dispersive optical element **120** such that the electromagnetic radiation of different wavelengths can be examined, since, depending on the angle of the dispersive element **120** relative to the optical functional element **132**, beams of rays having differing wavelengths impinge on the outlet opening and/or detector area **150**. An electrostatic, piezoelectric or electromagnetic drive can be controlled in a very fine manner whereby it is possible to spectrally split light with a miniaturized spectrometer and to analyze the same with high accuracy.

In one embodiment of the spectrometer, the dispersive optical element **120** comprises an optical or electric sensor for determining a deflecting position of the dispersive optical element **120**. By the sensor, the deflection of the dispersive optical element **120** can, e.g., be determined exactly and thus the captured data can be analyzed very accurately with the miniaturized spectrometer.

In one embodiment of the spectrometer, the dispersive optical element **120** is a diffraction grating and/or configured in a moveable and/or rotatable manner. Diffraction gratings can be produced in a manner suitable for mass production and cost effectively and by a rotatable configuration electromagnetic radiation can be split variably.

In one embodiment, the diffraction grating (dispersive optical element **120**) is aberration corrected. This improves the spectral resolution of the spectrometer **100**.

In one embodiment, the inlet opening **110**, the outlet opening and/or detector area **150**, the at least one optical functional element **132** and the dispersive optical element **120** are disposed directly or indirectly on the carrier member **160**. Here, for example, the inlet opening **110** and the outlet opening and/or detector area **150** can be considered as indirectly disposed since the same are, for example, integrated directly into the carrier member. The reflective imaging optic **130** and the dispersive optical element **120** can, for

example, be considered as indirectly disposed since the same are disposed, for example, as individual members on the carrier member.

According to an embodiment, the members are adhered at least partly on a side of the carrier member facing away from the optical path volume, i.e. an outer wall, or mounted in a different manner, such that the member is applied directly to the carrier member or the outer wall or adjacent to the same. Here, the member can be placed such that the optically effective element, such as the inlet opening **110**, the outlet opening and/or detector area **150**, the at least one optical functional element **132** and/or the dispersive optical element **120** is facing the optical path volume and is accessible for the optical path via at least one lateral opening. For providing an adjustment buffer zone for compensating production variations of the carrier member, the outer wall is configured in a flat manner on the side, i.e. parallel to the extension of the outer wall, such that for placing the member before actually mounting the same, the member can be shifted transversally to the extension of the lateral opening.

FIG. 2 shows a schematic illustration of a spectrometer **100** having two optical functional elements according to an embodiment of the present invention. The spectrometer **100** includes an inlet opening **110**, a dispersive optical element **120** and a reflective imaging optic **130** having two optical functional elements **132a** and **132b** defining an optical path **142** crossing from the inlet opening **110** across the dispersive optical element **120** onto an outlet opening **150** of the spectrometer. The two optical functional elements **132a** and **132b** can have the same features and functionalities as the optical functional element **132** in FIG. 1. However, the first optical functional element **132a** does not have to show the same features and functionalities as the second optical functional element **132b**. In that way, for example, the first optical functional element **132a** can have the function of a collimator and the second optical functional element **132b** can, for example, have the function of collimating a beam of rays. Further, the spectrometer **100** comprises a carrier member **160** defining a flat optical path volume **140** having four lateral openings. A first member corresponding to the inlet opening **110** is disposed on a first opening, a second member into which the second optical functional element **132b** is integrated is disposed on the second opening, a third member into which the first optical functional element **132a** is integrated is disposed on a third opening and a fourth member into which the outlet opening **150** as well as the dispersive optical element **120** are integrated is disposed on the fourth opening.

In one embodiment of the spectrometer **100**, the inlet opening **110** is configured to allow electromagnetic radiation to enter in an optical path **142** of the spectrometer **100** and to direct the same onto a first optical functional element **132a** of the reflective imaging optics **130**. The first optical functional element **132a** is configured, for example, to collimate the electromagnetic radiation and to direct the same onto the dispersive optical element **120**. The dispersive optical element **120** is configured, for example, to spectrally split the electromagnetic radiation and to direct the same onto a second optical functional element **132b** of the reflective imaging optics **130**, wherein the electromagnetic radiation directed onto the second optical functional element **132b** by the dispersive optical element **120** crosses the electromagnetic radiation directed onto the first optical functional element **132a** from the inlet opening **110**. The second optical functional element is configured, for example, to focus the electromagnetic radiation within an optical depth of field and to direct the same onto the outlet opening **150** and/or

detector area, wherein the spectrally split electromagnetic radiation directed onto the outlet opening **150** and/or detector area by the second optical functional element **132b** crosses the electromagnetic radiation directed onto the first optical functional element **132a** from the inlet opening **110** as well as the electromagnetic radiation directed onto the dispersive optical element by the first optical functional element **132b**. It is an advantage of this crossed optical path **142** that the spectrometer having a small optical path volume can be realized and can hence be produced with small structural size.

In one embodiment of the spectrometer **100**, an angle **143** between a first beam of rays including electromagnetic radiation directed from the inlet opening **110** onto a first optical functional element **132a** of the reflective imaging optics **130** and a second beam of rays including electromagnetic radiation directed onto the dispersive optical element **120** by the first optical functional element **132a** is between 10° and 100° . Thereby, the optical path volume is minimized whereby spectrometers having small dimensions can be realized.

In one embodiment of the spectrometer **100**, the outlet opening **150** or the detector area and the dispersive optical element **120** are configured monolithically as a common member. Since several components are integrated in one member, production of the spectrometer is simple and cost-effective since less members have to be produced and greater precision results since, as shown in FIG. 2, two elements are produced exactly adjacent to one another in one member and do not have to be positioned subsequently with high precision. Thus, a common member for several elements of the spectrometer is advantageous for mass-production.

In other words, FIG. 2 shows a sectional view of a crossed Czerny-Turner monochromator having the optical functional elements and the carrier member for holding the components.

The gap and the MEMS grating are produced in silicon microtechnology. Additionally, the outlet gap and the grating are integrated in a common chip. The carrier member comprises respective contact surfaces for precise placement and fixing of the optical members. These contact surfaces are disposed, for example, on a lateral wall of the carrier member on a side facing away from the optical path and at least part of the members is adhered directly on these contact surfaces.

FIG. 3 shows a schematic illustration of a dispersive optical element **120** for the spectrometer according to an embodiment of the present invention. The dispersive optical element **120** is pivoted and realized as diffraction grating. In other words, FIG. 3 shows a sectional view of an MEMS grating mirror produced in silicon microtechnology.

FIG. 4 shows a schematic representation of an MEMS gap **200** produced in silicon microtechnology for the spectrometer according to an embodiment of the present invention. The MEMS gap **200** can, for example, be used as inlet opening (such as the inlet opening **110** in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2) or as outlet opening (such as the outlet opening **150** in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2).

FIG. 5 shows a schematic illustration of a gap **200** produced by means of laser material processing in metal for the spectrometer according to an embodiment of the present invention.

In one embodiment, the inlet opening and/or the outlet opening is produced by means of a laser material processing

or a replicating technology. Thereby, exact openings can be produced which increases the resolution capacity of the spectrometer.

FIG. 6 shows a schematic illustration of a member **300** of the spectrometer according to an embodiment of the present invention. A detector area **150a**, an outlet opening **150b** and a dispersive optical element are integrated in the member **300**. The outlet opening **150b**, the detector area **150a** and the dispersive optical element **120** are disposed, for example, on a common wiring carrier **310**, whereby the three elements can be advantageously connected to one another and exactly positioned with respect to one another. However, in one embodiment it is also possible that the outlet opening **150b** or the detector area **150a** and dispersive optical element **120** are disposed, for example, on a common wiring carrier **310**.

In one embodiment, the detector area **150a** detects the electromagnetic radiation leaving the optical path **142** of the spectrometer through the outlet opening **150b** in a spectrally split manner. By combining the outlet gap with the detector area, beams of rays having a different wave length than the wavelength to be analyzed can be easily sorted out.

In one embodiment, the detector area comprises an active area, wherein the active area can act as outlet gap. In that case, the active area has, for example, a rectangular shape of a suitable size which would make a separate outlet gap obsolete. If, for example, no outlet gap but only a detector area **150a** is used, the detector area **150a** has to be designed such that its expansion does not also detect beams of rays having a different wavelength than the one to be analyzed.

In other words, FIG. 6 shows a sectional view of an MEMS grating mirror (dispersive optical element **120**) produced in silicon microtechnology adjacent to an outlet gap **150b** produced by means of laser material processing in metal. Both members are mounted on the same wiring carrier **310**. A detector (detector **150a**) results for detecting the spectrally split electromagnetic radiation coming out through the outlet gap **150b** is additionally placed in a cavity on the wiring carrier **310**.

FIG. 7 shows a schematic illustration of a member **300** of the spectrometer into which both an outlet gap **150b**, a detector area **150a** as well as a dispersive element **120** are integrated according to an embodiment of the present invention. The outlet gap **150b**, the detector area **150a** as well as the dispersive element **120** are disposed on a wiring carrier **310**.

In other words, FIG. 7 shows a sectional view of an MEMS grating mirror (dispersive element **120**) produced in silicon microtechnology where the outlet gap **150b** is integrated in the same substrate **320**. The MEMS member **200** is mounted on the wiring carrier **310**. A detector (detector area **150a**) for detecting the spectrally split electromagnetic radiation **146** passing through the outlet gap **150b** is, for example, additionally placed on the wiring carrier **310**.

FIG. 8 shows a schematic illustration of two members, a dispersive optical element **120** and an outlet gap **150b** forming a member **300** of the spectrometer with a wiring carrier **310** and a detector area **150a** and which are arranged on top of one another according to an embodiment of the present invention.

In other words, FIG. 8 shows, for example, a sectional view of an MEMS grating mirror (dispersive optical element **120**) produced in silicon microtechnology which is mounted on an MEMS outlet gap **150b** produced in silicon microtechnology. The member with outlet gap **150b** is mounted on a wiring carrier **310**. A detector (detector area **150a**) for detecting the spectrally split electromagnetic radiation **146**

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passing through the outlet gap **150b**, is, for example, additionally placed on the wiring carrier **310**.

FIG. **9** shows a schematic illustration of three members, a dispersive optical element **120**, an outlet gap **150b** and a member **200** with integrated detector area **150a** forming a member **300** of the spectrometer together with a wiring carrier **310**, wherein the three members are arranged on top of one another on the wiring carrier **310** according to an embodiment of the present invention.

In other words, FIG. **9** shows, for example, a sectional view of an MEMS grating mirror (dispersive optical element **120**) produced in silicon microtechnology which is mounted on an outlet gap **150b** produced by means of laser material processing in metal. The member with outlet gap **150b** is mounted, for example, on the member **200** and the member **200** is disposed, for example, on the wiring carrier **310**. In one embodiment, the substrate **210** of the member **200** is monolithically connected to the wiring carrier **310** to one member "from one mold". In this embodiment, for example, the member with outlet gap **150b** is mounted on the wiring carrier **310** and a detector (detector area **150a**) for detecting the spectrally split electromagnetic radiation **146** passing through the outlet gap **150b** is additionally placed in a cavity on the wiring carrier **310**.

The members **300** of FIG. **6**, FIG. **7**, FIG. **8** and FIG. **9** can have, for example the same features and functionalities and can be mounted on a carrier member of a spectrometer described herein at one of the at least two lateral openings, such that the optical path, projected along a thickness direction of the optical path volume, comprises crossing optical path portions.

FIG. **10** shows a schematic illustration of the spectrometer **100** without illustration of the carrier member according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. **10** shows the schematic view of a crossed Czerny-Turner monochromator, e.g., with the respective beams of rays from the inlet gap **110** across the optical functional elements to the outlet gap **150**. The spectrometer **100** comprises a dispersive optical element **120**, a first optical reflective element **132a** and a second optical reflective element **132b**.

FIG. **11** shows a schematic illustration of the course of the optical path of the spectrometer **100** according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. **11** shows the schematic view of a crossed Czerny-Turner monochromator, for example with indicated main or central rays **148** of the beams of rays. The spectrometer **100** comprises an inlet gap **110**, a dispersive optical element **120**, a first optical reflective element **132a**, a second optical reflective element **132b** and an outlet opening and/or detector area **150**.

In one embodiment, an angle **149** between a first central ray **148a** of a beam of rays passed through the inlet opening and a second central ray **148b** of a beam of rays impinging on the outlet opening is between 10° and 120° . The angle **149** between the main rays of the optical path portions between inlet gap and first mirror and second mirror and outlet gap can also be in a range of 10° to 120° , 10° to 100° or 10° to 90° . Thus, the spectrometer **100** can be a Czerny-Turner MEMS spectrometer. By the specific structure, a miniaturized MEMS spectrometer **100** can be realized.

In one embodiment, all angles **143**, **144**, **145** and **149** illustrated in FIGS. **1**, **2** and **11** can also be in a range of 10° to 90° , 10° to 80° , 10° to 70° or 10° to 60° , such as at 45° .

In the following, further embodiments of the spectrometer are discussed where the optical path comprises a greater expansion into the thickness direction of the spectrometer compared to the above embodiments due to the usage of

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deflection mirrors. By the deflection mirrors, the optical path can be placed in several planes.

FIG. **12** shows a schematic illustration of the spectrometer **100** including three deflection mirrors **400a-400c** according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. **12** shows, for example, a crossed Czerny-Turner spectrometer **100** in quasi planar structure. The spectrometer **100** includes a carrier member including two parts, a bottom **312** and a lid **314**. The bottom **312** is, for example, formed as a tray with indentations **315**, **316** at the sides for pick and place assembly of reflective imaging optics **130** with a first optical functional element **132a** and a second optical functional element **132b** from the top. The first optical functional element **132a** and/or the second optical functional element **132b** can be a mirror. The indentations **315**, **316** form at least two lateral openings in the carrier member on which the at least two members, e.g., the first optical functional element **132a** and the second optical functional element **132b**, are mounted.

In one embodiment, the spectral analysis system **100** includes a lid. In the lid, at least one of the inlet opening, the outlet opening and/or the detector area, the at least one optical functional element and the dispersive optical element is integrated. The lid **314** of the spectrometer **100** of FIG. **12** includes, e.g., an inlet opening **110**, an outlet opening **150b**, a detector area **150a** and a dispersive element **120**. Thereby, the spectrometer can be realized in a very small manner since less elements of the spectrometer **100** increase or influence the expansion perpendicular to the thickness direction **500**.

In one embodiment, the deflection mirrors **400a-400c** are configured to direct an optical path **142**, e.g. in the direction of inlet and outlet gap. In that way, the optical path **142** can impinge, e.g. from an inlet gap **110** onto the deflection mirror **400a**, can be redirected from there in the direction of the first optical functional element **132a** and from there across the deflection mirror **400b** to a dispersive optical element **120** from which the optical path impinges on a detector area **150a** across the deflection mirror **400b**, the second optical functional element **132b** and the deflection mirror **400c** through an outlet gap **150b**. The detector area **150a** can be formed, for example, as photodetector. The deflection mirrors **400a-400c** can either be integrated as discrete members for pick and place assembly into the bottom **312** from the top or can be monolithically integrated in the bottom **312** and subsequently mirrored.

In one embodiment, the optical path **142** runs mostly transversely to the thickness direction **500** and only part of the optical path runs parallel to the thickness direction **500**. In that way, the optical path **142** in FIG. **12** travels, e.g. four short distances between elements disposed on the lid **314** and the deflection mirrors **400a-400c** on the bottom **312**, parallel to the thickness direction **500** and four long distances between the deflection mirrors **400a-400c** and the first optical reflective element **132a** or the second optical reflective element **132b** at an angle between 80° and 100° relative to the thickness direction **500**. Thus, more than 50% of the distance runs transversely to the thickness direction. However, it is also possible that more than 60%, 70% or even 75% of the distance runs mostly transversely to the thickness direction **500**.

In one embodiment, the bottom **312** or the lid **314** can include integrated structures for suppressing stray light. The bottom **312** and/or the lid **314** can be made, for example, of plastic or ceramics (possibly also metal and composite materials). Metal material is particularly advantageous, since metal material screens the optical path volume from

outside light. According to an embodiment, dyes can be added in plastic materials, or surface modifications, such as surface coating or surface roughening can be performed in order to screen outside radiation and/or to realize a stray radiation absorbing carrier member **160**.

Surface modifications can also be performed in a carrier member comprising metal material for reducing stray radiation within the spectrometer. In one embodiment, the lid **314** and/or the bottom **312** can be realized directly as (stiffened) printed circuit board or can be configured as wiring carrier. Basically, all common board technologies are possible for the bottom **312** and/or the lid **314**, including 3D-MID technologies and ceramics technologies (when folding the optical beam for the outlet gap **150b** down to the bottom, the bottom **312** can also be produced in 3D MID or ceramics technology.

In one embodiment, the optical functional elements (e.g., first optical functional element **132a** and second optical functional element **132b**) can have different area shapes, e.g., spherical, aspherical, cylindrical, torical, biconical, generally asymmetrical (off-axis area portions of different symmetrical or asymmetrical areas) and/or as a mirror.

In one embodiment, gaps, e.g., the inlet gap **110** and the outlet gap **150b** can be configured as separate members or can be integrated in the lid. The gaps can be produced of all accordingly machinable materials, such as plastic, ceramic, metal, composite materials, silicon or similar materials known from semiconductor technology in a molding or ablative manner. That way, the gap can be produced, for example by laser structuring. Additionally, the gaps can be mounted, for example by pick and place possibly highly accurately in a planar manner on the bottom side of the lid **314** directed towards the direction of the bottom **312**.

In one embodiment, the detector/detector area **150a** (photodiode or photo conductor etc.) can be mounted directly on the bottom side of the lid **314** and can be contacted there if the lid **314** is configured as a wiring carrier.

In one embodiment, electronic members **410**, **412**, **414** for spectrometer electronics can be configured directly on the lid **314**, either pointing to the outside or pointing to the inside or pointing both to the outside and to the inside. An advantageous space gain can be obtained with electronic members **410**, **412**, **414** directed to the inside. The electronic members **410**, **412**, **414** can be service mounted devices (smd) regulating, for example, a deflection of the dispersive optical element **110** or controlling the detector area **150a**.

In one embodiment, an MEMS, e.g., the dispersive optical element **120**, has similar features as the detector **150a**, e.g., assembly on the bottom side of the lid if a third deflection mirror **400b** exists in the optical path **142**. Advantages of this variation are, among others, that production of the essential optical members (e.g., the optical functional elements **132a** and **132b**) is possible by means of injection molding (suitable for mass production), that a greatly simplified assembly with standard planar pick and place technology can be used in that only a final assembly step is needed when joining lid **314** and bottom **312**, and that the inlet gap **110** and the board (e.g., the lid **314**) are favorably situated for usage in mobile terminal devices.

In one embodiment, the outlet gap **150b** can be omitted due to an adapted design of the active detector area **150a**, the same acts, for example, simultaneously as exit gap **150b** with mostly rectangular shape, which represents, e.g., a simplification of the spectrometer **100** illustrated in FIG. **12**. A further simplification of the spectrometer could be realized by integrating the inlet gap **110** in the lid **314** (or bottom **312**) which realizes minimization of the number of devices.

Even when the bottom **312** and the lid **314** are illustrated in a spatially separate manner in the schematic illustration of the spectrometer **100** in FIG. **12**, the bottom **312** and the lid **314** are connected to one another. Further, the bottom **312** as well as the lid **314** can also have, instead of a hexagonal base as shown in FIG. **12**, more or less corners or lateral surfaces or can have round lateral surfaces or even wave-shaped lateral surfaces.

In the following FIGS. **13** to **16**, enlargements among others of the bottom **312** and the lid **314** of the spectrometer **100** of FIG. **12** are shown from different perspectives. All elements having the same reference numbers as the elements in FIG. **12** can have the same features and functionalities as the corresponding elements in FIG. **12**.

FIG. **13** shows a schematic illustration of the bottom **312** of the spectrometer **100** of FIG. **12** with the same elements as in FIG. **12** according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **14** shows a schematic illustration of an area of the lid **314** of the spectrometer **100** of FIG. **12** pointing in the direction of the bottom **312** with the same elements as in FIG. **12** according to the embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **15** shows a schematic illustration of an area of the lid **314** of the spectrometer **100** of FIG. **12** pointing in the direction of the bottom **312** without the inlet gap **110** and without the outlet gap **150b** according to an embodiment of the present invention. A first cavity **111** and a second recess **151** are integrated in the lid **314**. The first cavity **111** is limited by the inlet gap **110** and the second cavity with the outlet gap **150b** in the direction of the bottom of the spectrometer **100** of FIG. **12**. The detector area **150a** is integrated in the second cavity **151**.

FIG. **16** shows a schematic illustration of an area of the lid **314** of the spectrometer **100** of FIG. **12** pointing in the direction of the bottom **312** with the deflection mirrors **400a-400c** according to an embodiment of the present invention. The deflection mirrors **400a-400c** as well as the first optical functional element **132a** and the second optical functional element **132b** are arranged on a bottom **312** of the spectrometer **100** as shown in FIG. **12**, which is not shown in FIG. **16**.

Even when a crossed optical path **142** is illustrated in the FIGS. **12** to **16**, the spectrometer **100** can also be realized with a non-crossed optical path.

FIG. **17** shows a schematic illustration of the spectrometer **100** including two deflection mirrors **400a** and **400c** according to an embodiment of the present invention.

In one embodiment, the spectrometer **100** includes at least one deflection mirror **140a**, **140c**.

FIG. **17** shows a slightly amended variation of the spectrometer **100** of FIG. **12**. An additional board/substrate **318** is arranged, for example, at a lateral surface for receiving the dispersive optical element **120** (MEMS). This means that, for example, the dispersive optical element **120** is arranged on a surface of the substrate **318** pointing to the optical path volume **140**. Therefore, e.g., no third folding mirror, e.g. the deflection mirror **400b** of FIG. **12**, is needed, which results in less tolerance issues. But one side wall of the bottom **312** includes, for example, a third indentation **317**.

In one embodiment, the substrate **318** includes electronic members **416**, **418** which can have the same features and functionalities as the electronic members **410**, **412** and **414** of FIG. **12**.

In one embodiment, the lid **314** of the spectrometer **100** comprises a flex connection **420** to the lateral board (substrate **318**) with MEMS. Thus, during final assembly, the

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substrate **318** can be folded down and the dispersive optical element **120** is inserted into the third indentation **317**. For example, a flex board can be used for the lid **314** with the substrate **318**.

In one embodiment, the spectrometer **100** of FIGS. **1**, **2**, **10**, **11**, **12** and **17** can include a temperature sensor for measuring the temperature at or in the spectrometer **100**, which is a supplement.

In the following FIGS. **18** to **20**, enlargements, among others of the bottom **312** and the lid **314** of the spectrometer **100** of FIG. **17**, are illustrated from different perspectives. All elements having the same reference numbers as elements in FIG. **17** can have the same features and functionalities as the corresponding elements in FIG. **17**.

FIG. **18** shows a schematic illustration of the bottom **312** of the spectrometer **100** of FIG. **17** having the same elements as in FIG. **17** according to an embodiment of the present invention. Additionally, a possible crossed optical path **142** is shown.

FIG. **19** shows a schematic illustration of an area of the lid **314** of the spectrometer **100** of FIG. **17** pointing in the direction of the bottom **312** with a substrate **318** according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **20** shows a schematic illustration of an area of the lid **314** of the spectrometer **100** of FIG. **17** pointing in the direction of the bottom **312** with a substrate **318** and two deflection mirrors **400a** and **400c** according to an embodiment of the present invention. Additionally, a possible crossed optical path **142** is shown. The two deflection mirrors **400a** and **400c** as well as the first optical functional element **132a** and the second optical functional element **132b** are disposed on the bottom **312** of the spectrometer **100** as shown in FIG. **17**, which is not shown in FIG. **20**.

FIG. **21** shows a schematic illustration of the spectrometer **100** having only one optical functional element **132** according to an embodiment of the present invention. This is, for example, a crossed Monk-Gillieson spectrometer. The difference to a Czerny-Turner spectrometer is, e.g. that the spectrometer **100** includes only an imaging mirror (optical functional element **132**) and a grating (dispersive optical element **120**) in the convergent or divergent optical path **142**, wherein no collimation of the electromagnetic radiation is performed as in a Czerny-Turner spectrometer. Apart from that, the spectrometer **100** comprises almost all features of the Czerny-Turner spectrometer (see FIGS. **1**, **2**, **10**, **11**, **12** and **17**). Thus, the spectrometer **100** comprises, e.g., an inlet gap **110**, an outlet gap and/or a detector area **150**, reflecting optics **130** having an optical functional element **132** and a dispersive optical element **120** which is rotatable. In FIG. **21**, the carrier member connecting the individual elements of the spectrometer **100** is not shown. The optical functional element **132** is, for example, a concave mirror.

One particularity in this variation of the spectrometer **100** is the diffraction grating **120**. Advantageously, the grating is configured in an aberration-corrected manner, i.e., a specific variation of the line distance and/or a deviation from a straight line is caused for increasing the spectral resolution.

In one embodiment, the dispersive optical element **120** is in a convergent or divergent part of the optical path **142**. In this case, the dispersive optical element **120** can have, e.g., several functions, on the one hand, e.g. spectrally splitting the incoming electromagnetic radiation and, on the other hand, directing and focusing the spectrally split radiation in the direction of the outlet gap and/or the detector area **150**. Thereby, less members are needed for the spectrometer **100** which results a more cost-effective production.

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FIG. **22** shows a schematic illustration of the spectrometer **100** of FIG. **21** having only one optical functional element **132** and no crossed optical path **142** according to an embodiment of the present invention. Since the optical path **142** is not crossed, the spectrometer can be produced in large quantities and at little cost by the specific design with the carrier member not shown in FIG. **22**. Additionally, the spectrometer **100** can be realized to be small, but not as greatly miniaturized as in a crossed optical path. A further difference to the spectrometer **100** of FIG. **21** is that the spectrometer **100** of FIG. **22** comprises both an outlet gap **150b** as well as a detector area **150a**.

In other words, the invention is based on the finding that miniaturized spectroscopic apparatuses with quite good performance can be produced with the MEMS devices described in conventional technology, but that the same have, in the known embodiments, a serious drawback standing in the way of economical production. The embodiments described in conventional technology are stacked structures, i.e. the spectroscopic apparatus is composed of a stack of different substrates or sub-assemblies. This basic structure allows basically the cost-effective production of a greatly miniaturized spectrometer in large quantities with the method of modern microassembly. However, a basic prerequisite is a cost-effective availability of all members in the substrate stack. However, this is currently not the case. Due to the geometry of the included optical path, the stacked approach needs a complexly shaped member having several mirror areas. For ensuring the device function, this member is subject to tight tolerances. Due to this fact, the production is technically expensive and cannot be produced with production processes such as injection molding or glass molding that are suitable for mass-production.

The inventive solution avoids such complicated members and hence allows economical production with the same performance. For this, the approaches and geometries of the optical path used so far are deviated from and instead a design referred to as crossed Czerny-Turner assembly is used. The same is basically known but it is novel in miniaturized form in combination with movable MEMS diffraction gratings. Thereby, the complex two mirror member is "disintegrated" into two, e.g. simple rotationally symmetrical mirrors. The same can be produced, e.g., with currently available technologies without any problems with high accuracy and in different quantities, from small batches up to enormous quantities. This is possible due to the significantly simplified design (rotational symmetry) of the optical functional elements. By crossing the respective parts of the optical path, additionally, larger separation of the two mirror areas as an example for an optical functional element results, such that, e.g., the needed room for process-safe assembly results. A further advantage of the crossed optical path compared to conventional technology for stacked MEMS spectrometers is a significantly greater distance of inlet and outlet gaps, since the same are now, e.g., on different sides of the spectroscopic apparatus. Thereby, the integration of a frequently optionally needed coupling-in optics in front of the inlet gap is greatly simplified.

The needed MEMS grating mirrors can be taken, for example, from conventional technology. However, the invention includes a number of embodiments for which also new adapted MEMS members are used. For example, the outlet gap can be integrated in an MEMS substrate and hence the assembly effort can be reduced and some tolerances can be selected to be very tight, which is again favorable for system performance.

A further important feature of the invention is the option of mounting all functional elements (e.g. inlet gap, outlet gap, reflective imaging optics, dispersive optical element) directly on a carrier member. Normally, for the assembly of compact spectrometers, significantly more mechanical parts for holding the optical function elements are needed due to the structural size. Compared to the stacked MEMS spectrometers, e.g. when using only one member for holding (e.g. the carrier member), no chains of tolerance for the position of the optical functional element built up. Due to, for example the small structural size of the inventive solution, very different methods can be used for producing the carrier member which again reach from the small batch to bulk production. As examples, machining, additive productions methods and injection molding are stated.

Advantages in systems engineering for automated microassembly ("pick and place" technology) nowadays allow very efficient assembly of the inventive solution even when the purely stacked process is departed from in favor of a multi-facet approach. A further advantage of this approach is, e.g., an enormous mechanical and thermal stability gain of the overall system.

Additionally, in the spectrometer described herein, for example, bending substrates can be used and the folding assembly can be used as method.

The spectrometer described herein can be described, in other words, by the following embodiments.

In one embodiment, the spectroscopic apparatus/spectrometer for performing spectral analytical measurement comprises the following elements:

- an inlet opening through which the electromagnetic radiation can enter an optical path of the spectroscopic apparatus;
 - a first optical functional element for collimation of the radiation;
 - a dispersive optical element for spectral splitting of electromagnetic radiation;
 - a second optical functional element for focusing the radiation;
 - an outlet opening through which the spectrally split electromagnetic radiation can leave the optical path;
- wherein the elements are arranged such that an optical path is formed where the radiation passing through the inlet opening impinges on the first optical functional element in the form of a beam of rays, then onto the dispersive optical element, then onto the second optical functional element and can then leave the optical path through the outlet opening and wherein the part of the beam of rays passing between the inlet opening and the first optical element and the part of the beam of rays passing between the second optical element and the outlet opening cross each other.

In one embodiment, the first optical functional element includes a mirror or a lens.

In one embodiment, the second optical functional element includes a mirror or a lens.

In one embodiment, the optically effective areas of the optical functional elements include spherical or aspherical or cylindrical or biconical areas.

In one embodiment, an angle between a main ray or central ray of the first beam of rays and a main ray or a central ray of the second beam of rays is between 10° and 100°.

In one embodiment, the dispersive optical element is configured in a rotatable manner.

In one embodiment, the dispersive optical element includes a diffraction grating or the dispersive optical element is a diffraction grating.

In one embodiment, the diffraction grating is configured as rotatable micromechanical device.

In one embodiment, the micromechanical device is produced in silicon microtechnology.

In one embodiment, the micromechanical device comprises an electrostatic or piezoelectric or electromagnetic drive for deflecting the diffraction grating.

In one embodiment, the micromechanical device comprises an optical or electric sensor for determining a deflection position of the device.

In one embodiment, the inlet opening and/or the outlet opening is produced in a silicon microtechnology or by means of laser material processing.

In one embodiment, the rotatable diffraction grating and the outlet opening are produced in a common substrate.

In one embodiment, the inlet opening, the outlet opening, the two optical functional elements and the dispersive optical element are mounted on a common mechanical carrier substrate or carrier member.

In one embodiment, a detector/detector area for detecting electromagnetic radiation is arranged in beam direction behind the outlet opening.

In one embodiment, the micromechanical device and the detector for detecting electromagnetic radiation are arranged on a common wiring carrier.

In one embodiment, the micromechanical device and the outlet opening are produced in a common substrate and the same is arranged on a common wiring carrier with a detector/detector area for detecting electromagnetic radiation.

In one embodiment, the focal length range of the at least one optical functional element of the optically reflective imaging optics is in a range having a bottom limit of 100 mm, 150 mm, 200 mm, 250 mm, 300 mm or 350 mm and an upper limit of 550 mm, 600 mm, 700 mm, 800 mm or 1000 mm.

In one embodiment, a monolithic bending substrate is used for the carrier member.

While this invention has been described in terms of several advantageous embodiments, there are alterations, permutations, and equivalents which fall within the scope of this invention. It should also be noted that there are many alternative ways of implementing the methods and compositions of the present invention. It is therefore intended that the following appended claims be interpreted as including all such alterations, permutations, and equivalents as fall within the true spirit and scope of the present invention.

The invention claimed is:

1. Spectral analysis system for capturing a spectrum, comprising
 - an inlet opening, a dispersive optical element and an at least partly reflective imaging or beam forming optics comprising at least one optical functional element defining an optical path from the inlet opening across the dispersive optical element onto an outlet opening and/or detector area of the spectral analysis system, wherein the dispersive optical element is configured in a movable manner; and
 - a carrier member defining a flat optical path volume comprising at least one lateral opening, wherein at least one of
 - the inlet opening,
 - the outlet opening and/or detector area,
 - the at least one optical functional element and
 - the dispersive optical element
- is integrated in at least one member, wherein the at least one member is mounted on the carrier member at the at least one lateral opening, such that the

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optical path mainly runs transversely to a thickness direction of the optical path volume.

2. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the carrier member defines a flat optical path volume comprising at least two lateral openings and/or wherein the at least two lateral openings are at an angle to each other.

3. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the at least one member is disposed on a side of the carrier member facing away from the optical path volume.

4. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the carrier member comprises a bottom and lateral walls and wherein the at least one lateral opening is disposed in at least one of the lateral walls.

5. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the optical path is a crossed optical path comprising crossing optical path portions projected along the thickness direction of the optical path volume.

6. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the inlet opening is configured to allow electromagnetic radiation to enter an optical path of the spectral analysis system and to direct the same onto a first optical functional element of the reflective imaging or beamforming optics;

wherein the first optical functional element is configured to collimate the electromagnetic radiation and to direct the same onto the dispersive optical element;

wherein the dispersive optical element is configured to spectrally split the electromagnetic radiation and to direct the same onto a second optical functional element of the reflective imaging or beamforming optics, wherein the electromagnetic radiation directed by the dispersive optical element onto the second optical functional element crosses the electromagnetic radiation directed from the inlet opening onto the first optical functional element;

wherein the second optical functional element is configured to focus the electromagnetic radiation within an optical depth of field and to direct the same onto the outlet opening and/or detector area, wherein the spectrally split electromagnetic radiation directed by the second optical functional element onto the outlet opening and/or detector area crosses both the electromagnetic radiation directed from the inlet opening onto the first optical functional element as well as the electromagnetic radiation directed by the first optical functional element onto the dispersive optical element.

7. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the dispersive optical element is within a convergent or divergent part of the optical path.

8. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein an angle between a first central ray of a beam of rays directed onto an optical functional element of the reflective imaging or beamforming optics or the dispersive optical element and a second central ray of a beam of rays reflected by the optical functional element or dispersive optical element is between 10° and 120° and/or wherein an angle between a first central ray of a beam of rays passing through the inlet opening and a second central ray of a beam of rays impinging on the outlet opening is between 10° and 120° .

9. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the spectral analysis system comprises a lid, wherein at least one of

the inlet opening,

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the outlet opening and/or the detector area, the at least one optical functional element and the dispersive optical element is integrated in the lid.

10. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the optical path mostly runs transversely to the thickness direction and only part of the optical path runs parallel to the thickness direction.

11. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the inlet opening, the outlet opening and/or detector area, the at least one optical functional element and the dispersive optical element are disposed directly or indirectly on the carrier member.

12. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the at least one optical functional element comprises a mirror, a lens or a combination of the same; and/or wherein the optically effective area of the at least one optical functional element is a spherical, aspherical, cylindrical, torical and/or biconical area and/or freeform area.

13. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the dispersive optical element comprises an electrostatic, a piezoelectric or an electromagnetic or magnetorstrictive drive for deflecting the dispersive optical element; and/or

wherein the dispersive optical element comprises an optical or electric sensor for determining a deflecting position of the dispersive optical element.

14. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the dispersive optical element comprises a diffraction grating and/or the grating is aberration-corrected and/or wherein the outlet opening or the detector area and the dispersive optical element are configured monolithically as a common member.

15. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the detector area comprises an active area, wherein the active area acts as outlet gap and/or wherein the outlet opening or the detector area and the dispersive optical element are arranged on a common wiring carrier.

16. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the inlet opening and the outlet opening are integrated in a common member or are arranged on the same.

17. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the detector area detects the electromagnetic radiation leaving the optical path of the spectrometer through the outlet opening in a spectrally split manner.

18. Spectral analysis system according to claim 17, wherein the outlet opening is arranged on a common wiring carrier with the detector area and the dispersive optical element.

19. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the inlet opening, the outlet opening and/or the dispersive optical element are produced in silicon microtechnology and/or wherein the inlet opening and/or the outlet opening are produced by means of laser material machining or a replicating technology.

20. Spectral analysis system according to claim 1, wherein the spectral analysis system is of the type of a Czerny-Turner or a Monk-Gillieson spectrometer.

21. Method for capturing a spectrum by means of a spectral analysis system according to claim 1.

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